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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we are now publishing two full and exhaustive reviews of the provision markets.

The tallow market has shown a marked improvement in the past week or two, and with a general clearing out of stocks both for export and domestic use, is regarded as being in a more healthy condition than for some time past.

The hide and skin market maintains its strength. Some people contend that there must always be a brisk demand for leather as long as every citizen in the United States wears shoes, but it can easily be ascertained that people sometimes cut their shoe bill in two as they do their butcher's bill, and thereby at once lessen the demand by one-half. Economy is a severe taskmaster when necessity says "yes," and the same rule which has made people economize in other directions also applies to the shoemaker, even if it is hard luck to be down on the heel or looks shabby to have a broken sole on one's shoe, or to have a pair of shoes "fixed over" a couple of times before getting new ones.

Cattle receipts generally are running lighter than a year ago. This is possibly a matter for congratulation. It would seem, however, that feeding operations this season are not likely to be as extensive as they were last, in consequence of the condition of the money market and the fact that rural banks are showing a great disinclination to take up "cattle" paper. This may be one way of "getting back" at the farmer for his free silver ideas, but it does not improve the outlook for either the banks or their customers. There is no better paper finding its way to the banks than the kind we have referred to, but if the banks "turn it down" it stands to reason that the cattle feeding business will be cramped, and the year 1897 may see a beef famine. We sincerely trust that such an assumption may prove fallacious, but the signs are apparent even now.

The difference between the price paid by packers for lean and fat hogs is becoming wider and wider as the demand for meats coming from the latter keeps lessening. The farmer is having his lesson, and there is every hope, despite the big corn crop in sight, that those who have a real interest in the business of hog producing for a substantial profit, will, ere long, regard the situation in its proper light, and feed their hogs with some respect to those who would purchase them.

WILL LOW PRICE DISPLACE COMPETITION?

During the past six months the range of prices for provisions and all other products tributary from the packing industry has been lower than in the memory of the oldest men in the business. The various circumstances leading to these conditions need no comment right here, but what we would point out is that unless something extraordinary happens the future holds out no prospect that prices will improve, although we are not altogether disposed to believe that they can go much lower, although that opinion prevailed when the market lacked a good many points of being as low as they are to-day. We are face to face, however, with another enormous corn crop, and that means a big run of hogs, which must go into product. We surmise that our surplus will be so great that we must sell to Europe at low figures. These figures will be so low as to down European competition and discourage the raising of hogs and cattle by the farmers there. If such a change did come about, these low prices, which to-day we regard as an evil, would, by mere force of circumstances, give us our old foothold abroad, and, possibly, leave the American packer master of the situation after all.

DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC.

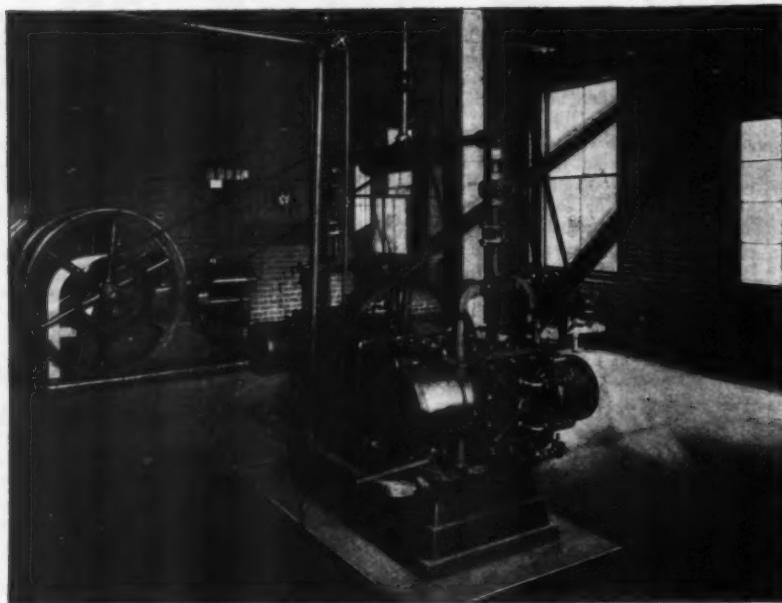
The recent extraordinary and marked diversion of traffic from Eastern to Southern ports is very properly giving much concern in cities like New York, Boston and Philadelphia, which hitherto got a very substantial share of

freight from the West for Europe. Of course, such a change means a great deal for East-bound railroads and for parties at the various ports engaged in the forwarding business, but the circumstances, which are the outcome of keen competition among Southbound railroads, have no doubt stimulated export trade and admitted of a freer movement both in grain and provisions. Now that roads running out of Chicago have decided to meet this competition a lower basis in freights may be reached and shippers will be proportionately benefited. New Orleans seems to be growing in importance and an outlet for Middle-State and Southwestern traffic.

A good freight war and some keen cutting might do a great deal at this time to pull the provision market out of the rut.

When the average business man discovers that his business is decreasing and that his profits have not been so large as hitherto, he does not take long to ascertain what the reason for this is, and, if possible, to rectify the matter. It may be that he is suffering from the effects of competition or that the law of supply and demand has so altered conditions that the particular article which he handles has no longer a profitable market. In such circumstances he may feel blue enough, but he does not lie down under the difficulty and swear by all the stars in heaven that the times are out of joint and that there is no remedy for his particular difficulty but a new financial system, a complete change in our methods of government, or something else equally radical.

It is somewhat different, however, with the farmer, and, in this respect, the American farmer is no different from the farmers of other countries. These gentlemen are the greatest sources of worry in all countries where their numerical strength is sufficient to command influence with the government and with legislative bodies. It is his crops are short politics are to blame. If he has increased his acreage in cotton, corn, wheat or oats, and does not get as much money for them as heretofore, he does not take the trouble to understand that he has overproduced, and that all his neighbors have done the same thing, and that he has thereby lessened the value of his products. Not at all. He lays all his troubles at the door of the tariff laws or the existing monetary system, or blames some conditions, or others which have really nothing to do with the situation. Now, our opinion is that if the American farmer at this time is any worse off than he was a few years ago there is positively no reason why he should be so, except that the country generally is suffering from the effects of overproduction in agricultural products and misdirected energy, and that the supply has been for some time, and continues to be, ahead of the demand, and it is a recognized fact that when these two factors drift widely apart from one another the difference is bound to be felt in whichever direction the increase or decrease is most apparent. Demand is of course a less varying factor than supply, and it is for this reason that when the latter is not regulated with some respect to the former that that class of the community which creates it suffers. On the other hand, if demand lessens the consumer is affected, and has to pay high prices, which indirectly go to the pocket of the farmer, and he for the time being prospers and is eminently pleased with both the political situation and the financial system. It is unfortunate for mankind generally that the farmer is neither a thinker or a student, and for this reason does not keep pace with changing conditions and the constantly altering character of demand. The American farmer has to learn to vary the character of his crops and consider that the world's supply of grain is increasing every year in the ratio of increased acreage, while demand continues normal without any proportionate increase in population to create demand.



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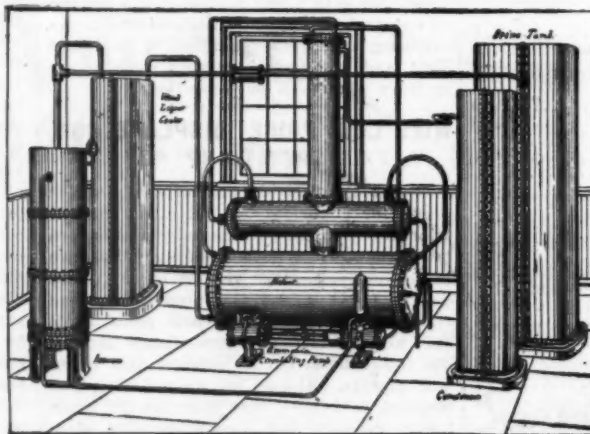
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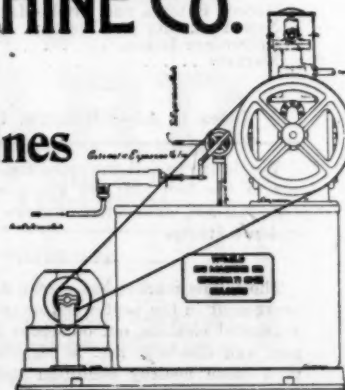
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PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER LIQUIDATION

in pork has been the controlling factor in the speculative market for the week, in which the Montreal syndicate is supposed to have been included, but whether they have actually sold out, or switched over their holdings into October, is a question. The tight money market is believed to have been the cause of this change in their programme. Yet the syndicate was supposed to have made arrangements with Montreal banks to take in the stock of pork in Chicago, to be delivered on Sept. 1. This apparent abandonment of the September deal has been a great surprise to the bulls, and nobody seems to know the status of the speculation in pork. Whether the shorts settled up on the late advance to nearly \$8, as then reported, is also in doubt, but the market has since acted as if that was so. Else the much advertised deal appears to be one of the worst fizzes on record, and we can scarcely believe that the parties engaged in it could be capable of making such fools of themselves; for if they have any power to control prices, they have failed to show it in the past two weeks, while Cudahy and the other packers have run it again, and into the ground, as usual, making new low records almost daily, until \$5 has been touched for old pork on the spot in Chicago and \$5.35 for September.

Five-dollar pork seems too ridiculous to be true; for after taking out 60c. for the barrel, it leaves pork 2½c. a lb. But Cudahy and the International Packing Co., who are credited with being short, have been about the only buyers at these ridiculous prices, nobody seeming to believe in it on its new record. This seems to be the situation, brought about by tight money, which enabled the packers, who are the carriers also, to compel the Canadian syndicate to liquidate, or pay them heavy carrying charges to turn it into October or January, when a deal would be more difficult. There is, however, the possibility of a new deal under this liquidation, and Cudahy or the syndicate may yet turn up with one in October. But it is idle to attempt to guess the solution of this Chinese puzzle. For time only will tell who the fools or the fooled have been. Liquidation in September ribs and lard has accompanied that in pork, and given us weak and lower markets for both; yet late low records have not been reached, especially in lard, which has continued to show more steadiness and inherent strength than other speculative products, notwithstanding exporters have generally withdrawn from the market, except for fair amount of refined lard, leaving but a moderate demand from the latter source to support prices. But the big shipments noted in our last out of Chicago have continued, and this, with the big sales also noted in our last, still to go forward, have relieved the market. At the same time esti-

mates have been made of about 20,000 tcs. decrease only in stocks at Chicago, notwithstanding these heavy shipments. This has been used as a bear argument. There seems to have been no concentrated holding of lard or ribs, but it has been everybody's market, with trading scattered and general, and the packers on top and selling whenever it steadied up. This is all there seems to be to the speculative market, and no indication of bull support or manipulation all the week. This has been attributed, as in the case of pork, to tight money forcing liquidation, by which all the improvement in sentiment lately noted has been lost, notwithstanding the free purchases of lard above referred to. An additional reason for this has been a moderate increase in the receipts of hogs at the West, though in no case have they been heavy, except on Monday at Chicago, overrunning estimates nearly 20,000 hogs. This started the week off on a sharp down grade. Another bear influence has been the rapid maturing of the corn crop two weeks earlier than usual, which virtually secures the crop beyond any probable damage from frost, giving us a crop as big, or bigger than the maximum one of last year. That this has been an important factor is shown by the increased trading in January stuff, of which the packers have been pretty free sellers, including Cudahy. Thus we seem to be passing out of the present and into the next crop year, and the market to be controlled more largely by next crop influences. It must be admitted therefore that there is much less prospect of improvement in prices before the winter packing season begins, unless unexpected manipulation in October should yet happen. This is all there appears to be in a speculative market, for Europe has stopped buying our lard, either having supplied her near future wants, or become scared out of the market by the renewed decline.

As to the future hog supply, there is certainly little room for argument, as a big corn crop means a big hog crop, and two big corn crops in succession is the most bearish of arguments on hogs; for even at these low prices it pays the farmer better to feed his corn than to sell it at a 20c. basis in Chicago and a 28c. basis in New York. The only other use to which corn can be put is fuel, as it is now selling west of the Mississippi at the rate of \$3 per ton, while coal is worth \$6 there, and a large consumption in that region is possible for that purpose, and may reduce the usual supply of hogs from that source. But this can hardly be expected to have a perceptible effect on the total supply of hogs, as whatever loss might occur there would be made up this side of the Mississippi. Beside, there has been no complaint of hog cholera this year, and everything points to as large, is not a larger, crop than the past year, as low prices can scarcely materially check production, as long as it pays better to feed than ship the farmers' corn.

On the other hand, however, general busi-

ness conditions, which have been the chief factor in the late depression of farm products, are likely to improve after election, if not before, no matter which party shall succeed, as the effects of financial uncertainty have undoubtedly been exaggerated if not over-discounted in these markets for export staples, which depend more upon foreign conditions than upon those at home. We are liable, therefore, on general principles to have seen the worst, as soon as the suspense and fear of what is to be shall be ended, and a tight money market, resulting from that fear, has given place to easier conditions.

Beside, the corn crop is the only big grain crop we have raised this year, while the oat crop is the smallest and poorest in ten years or more, and 200,000,000 bushels short of last crop, of poor quality, owing to wet harvest. This and the shortage in the wheat crop will increase the consumption of corn at home, while Europe is taking it as fast as she can get steamships from all ports, both on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, to carry it away; there never having been so big a movement of grain from the interior as for the past three weeks, 35,000,000 bushels having been shipped during that time of all kinds of grain. The effect of this has already been seen in the break of sterling exchange to the gold importing point, which promises to continue and bring in foreign capital until our money market is eased up and the expected gold export panic averted.

One of the chief factors in this unprecedented grain movement was the reduction of railroad freight rates from the Southwest to the Gulf and from the interior to the seaboard, sufficient to put these staples on an export basis. The same influence helped the late improvement in export demand for provisions, and especially for lard.

SPOT BUSINESS has been somewhat irregular and generally inactive until mid-week, when domestic trade in meats East and West became active and advanced prices in spite of the weakness in the speculative market. For packers and cutters were sold up close on cured meats and were able, with light offerings, to raise prices. Pork even improved on renewed West India demand, as well as bacon and lard for Cuba. But otherwise business has been small, especially in lard. Sales of bellies late last week and reported on Saturday were 12,000 lb 12-lb ribs, 5c.; 30,000, ditto, 4½c.; 7,000 city shoulders, 3¼c.; 50 boxes clear bellies, 5¼c.; 50 ditto, p. t.; 100 tcs. iron-bound, city lard, 4c.; 200 pork, \$8@8.50 for mess, \$9.50@10.50 for family; Western lard held at \$3.80; tank, ditto, at \$3.57½, while the hog famine in New York was broken and prices fell ¾c. to 4¼@5½c.

Monday's sales were 6 tanks of Western lard, \$3.52½; tierces, ditto, quoted \$3.80; 150 city, 3½c.; 100 iron-bound city lard, 4c.; 1,500 city shoulders, pickled, 3¼c.; 1,500 ditto, 9½c.; 10,000 lb clear bellies, 5¼c., and 200 pork at previous prices.

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Tuesday's sales New York, 6 tanks Western lard, \$3.52½; ditto, in tierces, \$3.77½ nominal; city, 3½c.; 50 iron-bound ditto, 4c.; 250 pork, \$7.50@8.25 for mess; 500 shoulders, 3¼c.; and bid; 5,000 lb of 12-lb rib bellies, 5¼c. for fancy; 5,000 lb of 13 and 14-lb ditto, 4½c.; 25 clear bellies, 5½c.; green hams West, sales, 7½c. 16-lb, 8¼c. 12-lb.

Wednesday's sales, 2 tanks lard, \$3.47½; tierces, ditto, \$3.75 asked; 100 city, \$3.45; 250 iron-bound ditto, 4c. for Cuba; 600 pork for West Indies at above price; 50 boxes 12 and 14-lb rib bellies, 5¼c.; 10,000 lb of 10-lb, 5¼c.; 50 boxes clear bellies, 5¼c.; 250 bbls. beef hams, cost and freight, \$15.50 New York for choice new; 500 tes. of extra India mess beef, \$10@12; 500 bbls. family and packet beef at \$9@10 and \$7@8 respectively.

Thursday's market saw an end of the September liquidation in Chicago, apparently, though September pork made a 2½c. lower record still, at opening, to clear 11c. higher than Wednesday, and ribs 5c. up, but lard was 2½@5c. off, with hogs 5@10c. off, West generally on 52,000 receipts against 31,000 last year. Spot trade fell off, however, only 250 port, 5,000 lb 12-lb rib bellies at 5c., clear bellies at 5½c., pickled shoulders at 3½c., 100 city lard at \$3.40 and 3 cars tank lard at \$3.42½, being reported in New York, with Western nominally \$3.70 in tes.; hogs unchanged.

Friday's market firmer, with Armour a free buyer of lard and ribs, Hatley and Raymond of pork, and Cudahy a buyer of the list generally in Chicago, though selling January pork and out in an interview, neither bullish nor bearish on provisions, but decidedly bullish on wheat, with which provisions liable to sympathize. Pork closed 12½c. up for day, Chicago; ribs 5c., lard 7½c., spot trade New York \$2.50, cost and freight; Western lard \$3.70, pork do. held \$3.25½, 50 city lard \$3.50, 400 pork, \$7.75@8 in mess, 5,000 lb 14-lb rib bellies 4½c., 3,000 lb 10-lb 5¼c., 8,000 lb 12-lb 5½c., 25 boxes clear bellies, 5½c. Hogs unchanged; 150 lb skinned hams Chicago 9¼c., 75 California hams 4½c., 5 cars green hams 6½c., 20-lb 7¼c., 16-lb 7½c., 14-lb 8¼c., 12-lb, all Chicago.

There has been almost nothing doing in compound lard, either for home or export trade, as pure lard is too cheap and the Western refineries are either shut down, or only run when they have orders. But there has been a movement of late in neutral lard at the West, in sympathy with the late activity and advance in steam lard, because it was too low compared with the latter and not because of any improvement in the butterine trade at home or abroad; and good sales have been made at from 4c. to 4¼c. West, and 4¼@4½c. in New York, at which it is now offered and not wanted.

Receipts of hogs West for the week have increased materially over last week, being 240,000 against 175,000 a year ago. The latest estimates of stock of lard in Chicago Sept. 1 are reduced to 260,000 tes., or over 40,000 less than a month ago, which is a more bullish showing than expected.

LIVERPOOL CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 28—5 P. M.—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s.; short rib, 28 lb, 29s. 6d.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lb, 26s.; long clear heavy, 55 lb, 25s. 6d.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 26s.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 23s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 24s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 42s. 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 17s. Beef—Extra India mess, 46s. 3d.; prime mess, 36s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 45s.; medium Western, 38s. 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 18s. 9d.; refined in pails, 20s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. 3d. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¼d.; hindquarters, 5¼d.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW—Has shown decided strength and more activity at 1-16 and ¼ advance East and West, respectively, over a week ago, caused by decreased offerings and a better home demand, both East and West, as well as export, by which all accumulations, except at the seaboard, have been cleaned up, and even the latter materially reduced. This has given holders of city tallow in New York increased confidence to wait until the exporters should have to buy and pay more money, having cleaned up the surplus of the West, while the domestic demand from soap makers has increased sufficiently to absorb current production at the interior, where Proctor & Gamble, of Cincinnati, are reported, on good authority, as buying everything offered at the market for a month past, believing that it is safe to stock up for future wants at present prices. A similar condition of things is said to exist at the outports, especially at Baltimore, whose makers of fancy soaps have cleaned up the late accumulations and withdrawn offerings from there for export. This virtually leaves the exporters, at the moment, with only the New York market to draw upon, and the result was, midweek, that they came up from 3 1-16 to 3½, and took what was offered at the latter price, after having stood off a month in order to tire out melters and buy their accumulations at 3 1-16 or less. Yet, 400 hhds. were all that were reported at that price, melters offering no more except at 3½. It will thus be seen that the tallow markets of this country, so lately glutted, without outlet, are practically cleaned up, except for the stocks in New York, and in a healthy, if not strong, position, notwithstanding the supplies of soap and candle stock, are estimated by a good authority to be double those of a year ago. The New York City melters have, therefore, won again in the stand-off fight with the French exporters, and the advantage still seems to be with the former, for stocks have been reduced, owing partly to reduced production, during the last month of extreme hot weather and minimum consumption of beef in the city, while there has been a strike in one of the chief slaughtering establishments for some time past. As to the position of New York melters, they are all sold up, or ahead, but two, and one of the latter has reduced his holdings very materially, leaving, according to the mean estimates of the trade, about 3,000 hhds., though some dealers place it at 2,000, representing the melters' interest, while shippers estimate at 3,000 to 4,000 hhds. Unusual interest is attached to the stocks in New York, on account of that being the only market that has any considerable surplus; and it has caused very general discussion in the trade, as to the necessity of having New York stocks of tallow reported officially by the Produce Exchange, the same as lard and at the same periods. In speaking of this, Mr. I. Blumenthal, said: "It would be for the interest, as well of the melters as of the buyers, to have accurate reports of stocks made public. As it is, the trade make their own estimates, which generally are in excess of the truth, and tend to depress the market. Their is no reason," said he, "why our trade, which has become as important as any branch

of the provision trade in New York, should not be properly represented. We have grown up from small beginnings, and have not gotten out of the rut in which we were born. This ignoring of statistics, in our trade, belittles us, instead of giving it the prominence it deserves, and I will not only favor, but urge the collection of such statistics by a committee of the trade, or by the officials or employees of the Exchange, in a manner, that the private business of every melter shall be kept secret, and only the totals shall be given to the trade. Every one will be benefited by knowing what the supply is, and not compelled to work in the dark as now, for no melter knows any more what his competitors are holding than the rest of the trade; and is as much in the dark. Hence, such information would be of as much benefit to melters as any one in the trade, if not more." Sales on Saturday last were 50 hhds. New York city, 3 1-16; 50,000 lb country, 3½c.; 1,000 tierces export from St. Louis, 3½c., now held 3¼; 500 do. Chicago, 3½, now held 3¼, these sales being, it is said, to cover shorts, as well as those reported last week at the West and East for export, and not new business.

On Monday, 150,000 lb country New York, 2½ off grade, 3 for fair, 3½@3¼ for prime to choice, with 1,000 tierces recently of choice, or edible on P T, for export and soap making, into which practically the bulk of edible so called now goes. On that day 250 city hhds. were reported, also done recently, for export on PT.

On Tuesday, 3 1-16 was bid and no city offered, 100,000 lb country at 3@3¼c.

On Wednesday, 300 to 400 hhds. or more of city were under refusal at 3½c. for export and reported taken; 200,000 lb country, 3½@3¼, and small lots of edibles, 3½@3¾.

Thursday's market was nominally firm on city tallow at 3½c., with little demand or offered; 100,000 lb country, chiefly choice, for export, sold at 3¼@3 5-16c., and 200,000 lb of country edible at 3½c., for export chiefly. Nothing reported Wednesday. London sales Wednesday were active, 2,200 casks selling at 3d. advance.

Friday's market was stronger; 3½c. paid for 50 hhds., 175 taken on weekly contracts at that and bid, with 3¼c. asked for city; 70,000 country at the range, exporters bidding 3½c. freely; holders not free offers.

Thursday nothing was done in stearines or oil, as compound refiners are out of the market. Rotterdam was nominal in absence of stocks or business, while lard stearine is only going in job lots to exporters at 4½c., New York, and pure lard refiners are either making their own lard stearine or buying it West at 4¼c., New York, asked, and little or no demand reported; 85 tes. United oleo oil sold in Rotterdam Friday from steamer just in at 33 florins, but there was another steamer in and cargoes would not bring the late advance; nothing else East or West reported, and no change.

STEARINES AND OILS—Have also been stronger and more active with tallow, though the strength has been chiefly in oleo oil, Rotterdam having advanced to 31@33 florins on sales that have cleaned up the stock in that market, though the amount has not been made public, and 400 to 500 bbls. have sold at New York, to be shipped at the advance, while the lower grades have improved in sympathy, at the relative difference, compared with extras, for which quotations are above given. The make, however, is small, owing to the extremely limited demand from New York refiners of compound lard, and this, rather than the increased demand, has caused the advance.

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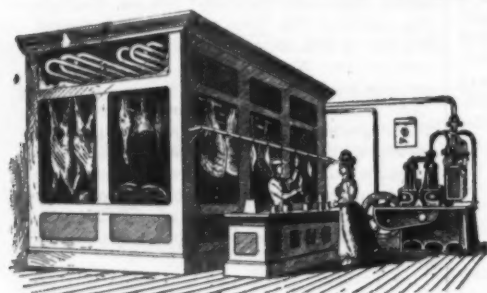
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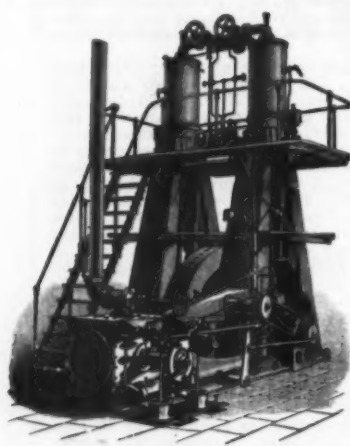


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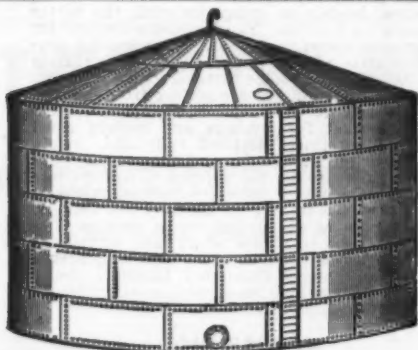
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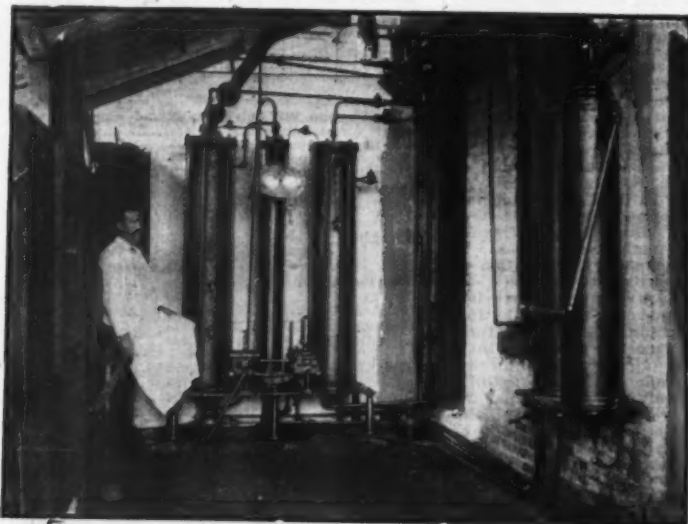
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REFRIGERATING PLANTS INSTALLED.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There have been sales of late that foot up to a very large quantity of hides, and it is claimed that several of the packers are well sold up to cure, and this in face of the fact that a large number of tanners are not running to anywhere near their capacity. Take, for instance, one large Western tannery with a capacity of 640 hides per day now running 80 hides a day, only one-eighth their limit, and less than one-quarter of what they usually work in. While some tanners are working a larger proportionate amount, it is a well known fact that there has been a general curtailment all around, so that the output of leather later must be very much less than the normal amount, and yet with all this curtailment the stocks of hides held by packers and dealers is not large. It is said that one of the packers has 200,000 hides on hand; even so, that is not such a wonderful large amount when in the natural course he would have to have at least 80,000 on hand by the time those first salted would be ready for delivery. It is not surprising that some of the strong packers should believe that hides are worth more money than tanners are offering for them. This opinion no doubt has been encouraged by the export orders received of late, as they are evidence that foreign tanners believe that American hides are good property at present prices. There can be no doubt but what hides would be considerably higher, but for the general depression in all kinds of business, and especially the stringency in the money market, which, for a time, has been very hard on a great portion of the business community. There has been a disposition to speculate in hides by a few, but here again the tight money market has been a great drawback, and beside, except for those regularly in the trade, hides are not a speculative article. The Chicago market is stronger than that of New York, and has apparently been so for several weeks. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., though packers say that $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. is as low as they can be bought at present.

LIGHT NATIVES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., with sales of about 4,000 at that figure.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold to the amount of about 10,000 at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., with the light at 6c.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., with sales of about 3,000 at these prices.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are in small supply, and are quoted $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., with sales of about 1,500 at 6c., but holders now ask $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BULLS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for natives, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for branded.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The Chicago country hide market at present is in a peculiar position, and it is hard to tell what the market is or what turn it is likely to take, as not only are prices apt to be advanced without legitimate consumptive competition, but hides bought for speculation must of necessity be again placed on the market, and in that case prices may be very materially affected. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., with sales of several thousand at 5c. for No. 1's and $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No.

2's. Dealers claim that at present no buff hides can be bought at less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

EXTREME LIGHT HIDES, 25 to 40 lb, are not so strong, and are quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1's with $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2's.

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of grubs and brands, are quiet at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the No. 1's and $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2's.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED COWS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat.

BULL HIDES are not so strong, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. is about the outside quotation.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, have flattened out, as there is but little demand for them. A good many of the calfskin tanneries have been shut down for the month of August owing to dull business and the hot weather, and tanners have not been in the market for calfskins, except in a few cases; $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. is the outside quotation at this time, but with the starting up of the tanneries prices will be likely to show more firmness.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, in sympathy with calfskins, and from the same causes are down, and are now quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 1's and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2's.

DEACONS QUIET and quoted at 35c. each.

SLUNKS 20c. each.

HORSE HIDES.—No demand, no sales. Nominally they are \$2.25.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market is firmer than it was a week ago and sales have been made a $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher. This is perhaps a reflection of the firmer market in the West, and beside at least one of the slaughterers here is following the example of two of the Western packers, and is holding his hides out of the market, though others have been free sellers, but it has unquestionably tended to strengthen the market. Only the general dull business and the close money market keep hides down, as statistically the market is in good position, and with improved conditions hides should not only maintain their present prices, but should show some advance. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and note sales of one car stuck throats at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. and one car cut throats at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., but no late sales to note.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 c.

COWS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 c.

BULLS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 c., but no sales of either cows or bulls to note.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The receipts are very light, so much so that there are hardly enough to make a market. Cows, which are about all that are received at present, would sell here in good bundle condition, selected, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 c.

CALFSKINS.—There is no change to note as there has been no business doing in the past week. Dealers are paying for New York City take off 12c. for No. 1's and 9c. for No. 2's on a strictly score selection. Country skins bring in this market $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c., as per condition and take off for No. 1 trimmed skins.

HORSE HIDES.—The market has gone to pieces, no one seems to want them, and quotations are merely nominal. We give \$2.25@ \$2.40, but dealers are not anxious to buy.

WOOLSKINS are in poor demand and prices very low.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—The market is weak and unsatisfactory from the dealers' point of view. Dealers never like a declining market, and that

has been the condition for so long that there is but little effort being made to do business, except as brokers receive orders and fill them on a brokerage. Tanners would naturally be supposed to buy on a declining market, but they always expect a much greater decline than usually takes place, and that there is a general opinion among tanners at present that prices will go still lower is no doubt the fact, but that is, as we have said, always their opinion on a declining market. We quote:

STEERS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COWS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 c.

BULLS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 c.

CALFSKINS.—The receipts are light with very little demand, except for the heavier weights, and for these there is a steady demand at steady prices.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—There has not been any change for the better, as tanners are not anxious to buy on a declining market, and dealers are not making any effort to increase receipts for the same reason. When the market is downward it has no friends to help it up, but all look for it to continue to drop. Well, there is a point at which it will react, but where that point is or when we shall reach it is what all would like to know, but no one is able to tell.

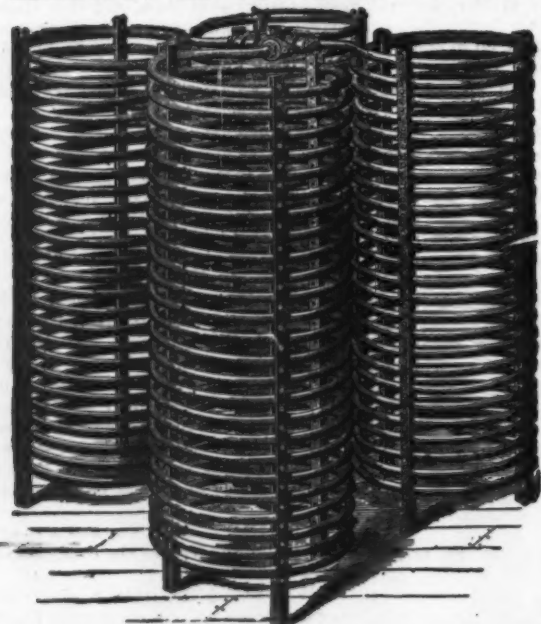
BUFF HIDES are down, and a quotation of $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. is as much as the condition of the market warrants.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES share in the general dullness and we quote cows $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and but little demand, especially for those under 7 lb.

KANSAS CITY.

At last there seems to be a happy turning of the tide of values—but it must be said advisably, "seems to be," for though the tide is at a standstill, and a perceptible current for higher prices, still the current's upward movement is very sluggish, indeed. For some weeks past two large packers stood out for higher prices—and seemed most firm in their attitude—determined not to follow their competitors, who freely sold "native steers," 60 lb up, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ less Chicago freight; August "Texas steers," the prime hides in the year of this grade, at $6\frac{1}{4}$ less Chicago freight. But at the end of last week one of the packers became weak-kneed, and dropped his burdens on the waiting tanners, who quickly devoured them at the low ruling prices. Now, why should this be taken as a sign of strength in the market—does it not show rather weakness—and why it should bolster up the market may well be questioned, when such a questionable prop as the weakness of one of the largest holders of hides in the world, we may say, is the means toward higher prices? What has this packer accomplished by his stand in the past? Indirectly he has given the body of packers, with one single exception, the chance of realizing fair prices at each stage of halting in the downward rush of prices from an $8\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.-base. They, on the surface, are the gainers; it is not often that a great packer is so kindly compassionate! He must have seen a decided weakness in the market from his exalted position, or he would not have toppled down in such haste. And why this (because the tanners so quickly picked up the hides) should be a reason to have the packers advance prices is rather strange; and just at present writing the tanners who had been nibbling a car now, and a car then, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ for "natives" have stopped, and will not bite at $6\frac{1}{4}$. The Canadian tanners, to be sure, showed their American brothers a good example, and they purchased all the $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. steers they could lay hands on, while the American brothers cried out for 6c. Now that the Canadians swept the deck, some of

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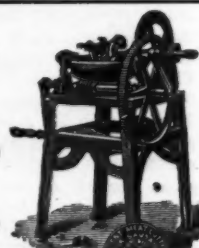
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our American tanners "creep out of the dens and caves," whither the fear of the Silver "Bugaboo" had made them hide, and they want a 6½c. "native steer," where there are none to be had at less than 6¼c. The American tanners are in as good a financial position as any set of men in the United States; the mass of them are above question as to their financial standing; they could command more ready money than any other class; and why they should for one moment hesitate at purchasing 6½c. "native steers" is a mystery only explained by the pernicious power yielded by a press who put success of party above patriotism. Now, will they hesitate at paying 6½ for natives? True, they cannot get many at even that price, as it would be hard to purchase from any packer, either in Kansas City or Chicago, hides that could be shipped promptly. To be sure, we eliminate from our remarks the stock of the packer who now controls more hides than all the rest of the large packers of the United States combined. Up to the present moment he displays a magnificent nerve—he deserves to conquer—and the logic of facts are for his conquering. The hountiful harvest fully assured; every breath of speculation driven from the land; with the crop of South American hides fully 530,000 short; with no overplus of leather in manufacturers or tanners' hands; with very few tanners having enough of stock to keep their vats going sixty days; with the country hide market never so small in carrying stocks; with shoe leather a necessity next to bread in the demands of humanity; with 150,000,000 feet wasting leather every day; with the richest country of the world; natural resources unsurpassed; with a corn crop fourfold greater than that of the combined corn crops of the world waving in our fields, perfectly secured; with men filling the various avenues of life unsurpassed by no nation on the earth for keenness and intelligence—a set of men who will let no set of politicians ruin either the nation's honor or credit—with such facts as these apparent to the eyes of every thinking man, the chances are a hundred to one that this packer cannot be beaten from his logical position of higher and more justifiable prices. It will be well worth the watching to see what the end shall be; and, if he conquers, he deserves the praise of not only every packer, but every business man in the country. Ten weeks more is a long time to wait, and in the various schemes and avenues of his immense trade, he may see more profitable ways to employ the capital now locked up in hides and let go a portion of his holdings, but he deserves thanks already for what he has done in establishing in all men's minds, the self-evident fact, that as a nation we are not going to destruction, either financially or otherwise.

SUMMARY.

In looking over the hide situation we confess that the conditions that are presented are such as to surprise one if they left out all other things than hides. With a general curtailment by tanners for a long time past, and consequently no large surplus of leather on the market, and at the same time a very small quantity of hides, as compared with former years, even when tanners were working full, one would naturally ask, would there be enough hides if tanners were working in their full capacity? We leave the reader to form his own opinion, but would call his attention to what we have mentioned above, that tanners are not working to anything like full capacity, and as we have mentioned, one concern as working about one-quarter, and many others no doubt the same way, we should expect a very large surplus stock of hides, but we do not find them, and beside the low prices cannot fail to tempt foreign buyers, evidence of which we have had in re-

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cent purchases for foreign account. We repeat that the hide and leather trade is on sound foundations, and with anything like general improvement should be one of the first to take the upward turn. It must be admitted, however, that at present business is very great in all lines, and with a close money market business men are inclined to take a very conservative course. As to the future of hide prices no one can predict with any certainty, as no matter how much we may reason that with a short supply of hides prices should go higher, we are yet compelled to face the fact that all merchandise is very low and must remain so until there is an increase of confidence and an easier money market, and for that we must await general developments. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that if we have an improvement, which all probably believe, that each week we are that much nearer to the "good time coming," and we will add, may it soon reach us.

COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

A DULL AND EASIER MARKET, awaiting crop developments, has been the leading feature of this trade for the past week. Holders maintained the late advance to 23¼c. for prime summer yellow only to midweek, with sales of 200 and 300 bbl. lots at that price, down to 23¼c., though there were sellers of round lots at 23c. since our last; but buyers only supplied their immediate wants and did not bid for round lots, and finally accepted 23c. in lots for 1,000 bbls. f. o. b., to fill shipments on old contracts for this month. This has been the size of the business up to this writing in the New York market, with total sales of scarcely 2,000 bbls. reported, and more free offerings at that figure (23c.) in sympathy with a break in the cotton market on more general rains in the South and West, or drought of the cotton belt. This seems to have been the extent of exporters' interest in the New York market, other grades having been comparatively neglected at 25@25½c. for prime white, while crude in bulk has been quoted nominal at the Texas mills at 14c. asked, though two lots, aggregating about 25 tanks, were reported taken late last week by Western compound lard refiners at 15c. to 14½c. at Texas mills. We are also informed by an undoubted Western authority that exporters bought both old and new crop crude and prime yellow quite freely at interior mills in Texas during the late short cotton scare, aggregating 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. for August, September and October shipment; but neither the prices nor the proportions of the two grades were given. This is the largest business done in old or new crop since about a month ago, or before the damage to the crop had become so serious, and when the trade was inclined to discount new crop prices by selling forward shipments at old crop prices. This makes, with those sales, from 30,000 to 35,000 bbls. sold for new crop delivery so far reported, over half of which for export. There may have been further sales at Atlantic seaboard, but they have not been reported, while the above 25 tanks taken by Western compound lard refiners is all yet reported for that interest on the new crop. Nor do the refiners seem inclined to buy on the spot or contract for forward delivery to any extent, as the position, present and prospective, of compound lard is anything but promising. Indeed, it is reported that Armour's Kansas City refinery has been shut down indefinitely, and that other refiners there are doing very little. The same is apparently true at Chicago, as it is impossible to move compound lard into domestic or export channels to any extent at 4c., when pure Western steam lard is selling ½c. per lb. less. This is shown by the heavy sales noted under stearine, of oleo, made for export during the week in Chicago, aggregating 2,500,000 lb., in addition to recent and almost as heavy purchases, aggregating within a month fully 5,000,000 lb. in the West, nearly all of which was for export. This simply represents what the compound refiners are not doing, and equally indicates what they are not likely to do the coming year as well; since lard can scarcely advance above a cotton oil basis, as the new corn crop is now practically made, and will mostly be secured within the next ten days, being so early as to be probably out of the way of frost, and as large or larger than the last. No doubt this bad outlook has occasioned the reported shutting down of refineries which have hitherto been nominally running, though very light, on compound lard. The prospect therefore for any improvement in demand from this source for cotton oil the coming year appears less rather than more

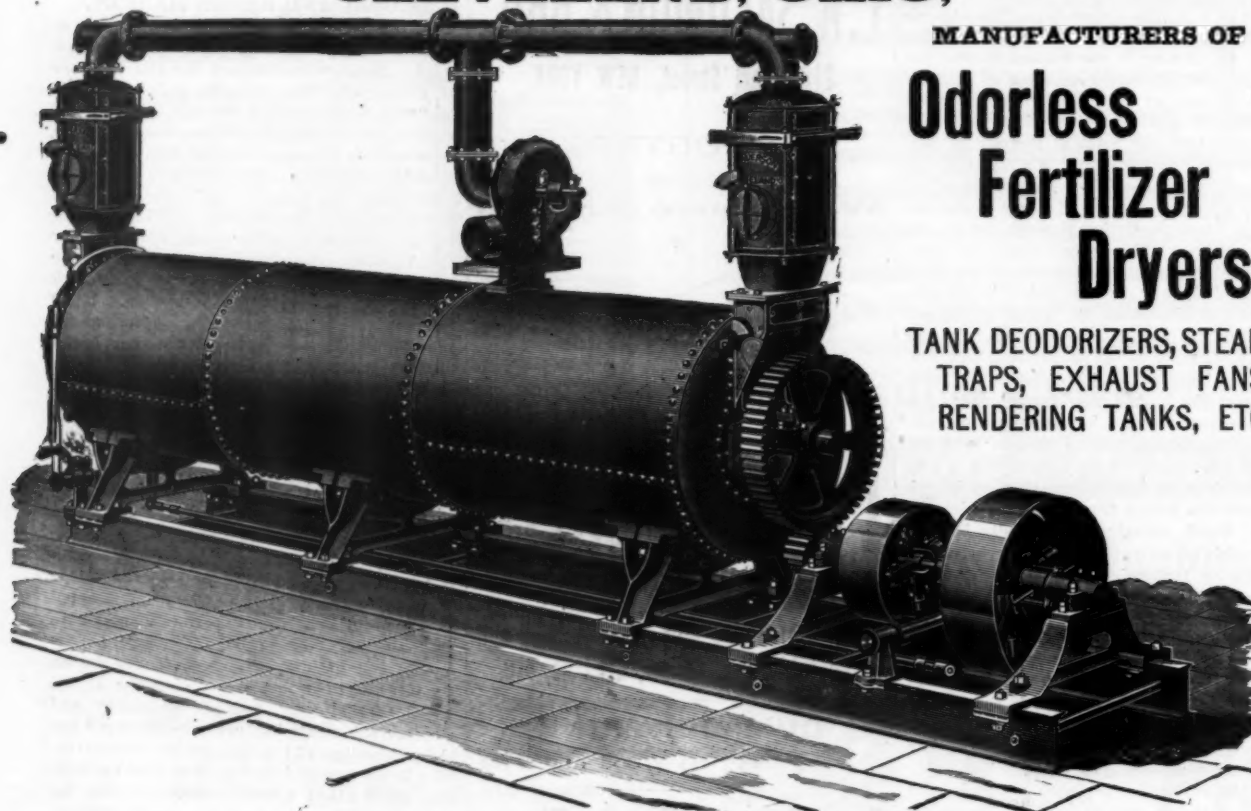
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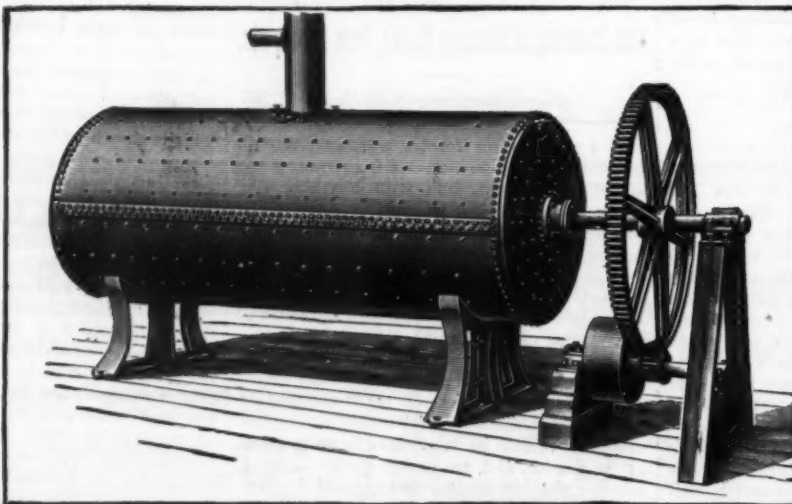
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hopeful, compared with the past year. It was the lack of this demand that broke the backs of the bulls in cotton oil last year. The other great source of demand, export, holds out a little more encouragement than a year ago, owing to the short peanut crop of Africa, which renders France more dependent upon the United States for soap stock this year than last. That this increased outlet will offset the decreased prospective demand from the refiners, and possibly a little more, is a fair presumption. As to any business from Italy, of any importance, it seems out of the question, while England seems likely to do little more than a year ago. As to other Continental countries nothing has been indicated so far to show any change from that source. This much for the sources of demand.

As to the prospective supply, there is very little to be added to what has been said in our recent articles, except that the tendency of the past week has been to minimize the estimated damage of a week ago, when the bear panic in cotton was at its height; for, as indicated then, rains since May materially changed the situation by producing a bigger late crop than usual, which, to some extent, would offset the damage to the early crop. The rains of this week have made this contingency possible, and the result has been a bull panic in the cotton market, and a corresponding weakness, noted at the beginning of this article, in cottonseed oil. It would thus appear as the sentiment of the trade that the supply in prospect is greater than believed a week ago. It would therefore seem that the late improved prospects for cotton oil, as noted in our last, have been nearly if not entirely lost. This appears to be the view of exporters especially, and as they seem to be the controlling factor in this market the coming year, they are liable to pursue for the present the same waiting policy they have done for the last three months, and only buy from hand to mouth, awaiting the pressure of the new crop in volume later on to establish the final basis for the new crop. If this diagnosis of the situation is correct, it is difficult to see much in the future to help the price of cottonseed oil, unless some new and scarcely to be expected damage shall happen to the cotton crop. Unexpected, because the crop, as before noted, is a month earlier than usual, and that much farther beyond the reach of damage than usual at this season of the year. As to the sales above noted for the week in the New York market, the bulk of them were made on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the aggregate to that time was less than half the business done last week, and reported in our last.

In regard to the sales made in Texas recently, as noted above, it is said on good authority that it was all done by mills outside of the American Company. As to other grades than yellow, there is scarcely enough to make a market, only small amounts of white and no crude being offered at New York.

On Thursday 1,000 bbls. new prime summer yellow were taken at 23c., in lots, to which 500 bbls. more, not before reported, should be added, making to that date 3,500 bbls. sold for the week. But not another grade was quoted and no transaction in them or in bulk oil at New York or the South, spot or for-

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ward, was reported for the week. As to the compound lard refining demand, present and prospective, one of the largest refiners in the West informed the writer that they are only buying 1,000 bbls. at a time at their refineries, and not over 5,000 bbls. per month, against 50,000 bbls. per month in old compound lard days, while they are not talking even of contracting ahead for cotton oil in the present state of the compound trade, in which there was little prospect of improvement the coming year. He also said he did not know of a sale of oil to the refiners at the West, from the mills, this week.

Friday's market was nominally easy at 21½@23c. for prime summer yellow, New York; 25@25½c. white ditto, with Western compound lard refiners bidding 14c. and 14½c. asked for new crude at Texas mills for September shipment in buyer's tanks, f. o. b. This is the first appearance of this interest for new crop. Cottonseed is offered at \$6 at Texas mills in some cases, with no bids by crushers reported.

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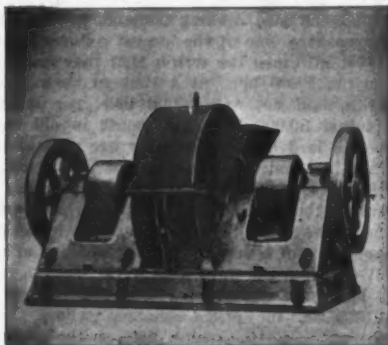
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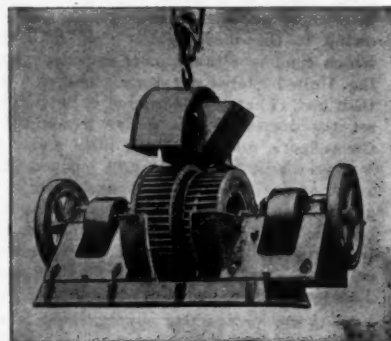
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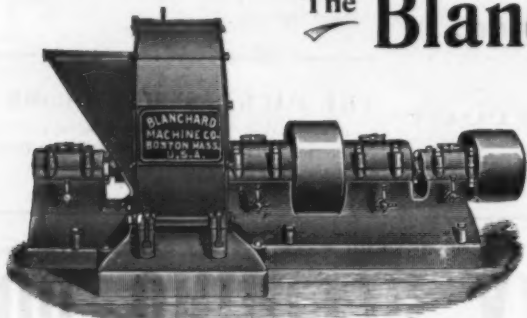
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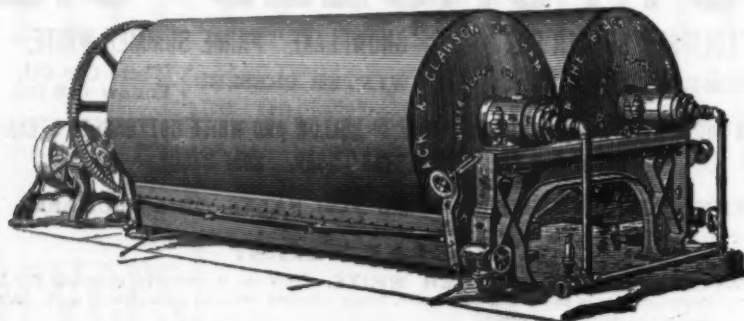


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Proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats for the period of six months from Oct. 1, 1896, to the Long Island State Hospital, of Brooklyn, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107, Arbuckle Building, 376 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 3 p. m., Thursday, September 3, 1896, at which time they will be publicly opened by said Managers.

Any person or corporation making a proposal for furnishing said fresh and salt meats shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for the Furnishing of Fresh and Salt Meats for the Long Island State Hospital," and also with the name of the person or corporation making the same and the date of its presentation. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids as may appear to be the best interests of the State.

Any further information, specifications, form of contract, etc., will be furnished on application at the office of the General Superintendent, Long Island State Hospital, corner Clarkson street and Albany avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN G. DEUBERT,
President Board of Managers, Long Island State Hospital.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending August 28, 1896:

August 24. Goldband sold at 29 florins.

" 25. Harrison sold at 33 florins.

Sales for the week 4,200 tcs. spot, and 1,500 to arrive.

August 22, stock in first hands, 750 tcs.

Stock afloat, August 22.—Per strmr. Venango, from Balto. August 8, due August 22, 1,695 tcs.; per strmr. Patapasco, from Balto. August 15, due August 22, 1,385 tcs.; per strmr. Odblam, from New York August 15, due August 26, 2,461 tcs.; per strmr. Maasdam, from New York August 22, due September 2, 2,257 tcs. Total, 7,798 tcs.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Aug. 15, 1896: Butter, 47,000 cwt.; margarine, 16,000 cwt. 1896—butter, 61,000 cwt.; margarine, 18,000 cwt.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.**DO YOU****WANT TO
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TALLOW FOR SALE.**JOSEPH LISTER, 1158-1160 Elston Ave., Chicago.
*******CHICAGO PROVISION REVIEW.**

As predicted in our letter of last week, the longs in September pork have been busy getting out of the deal and another low record was made, as the price on Saturday touched 5.80. October pork is now at a premium over September of 10c. a barrel, and January \$1 a barrel premium. It is probable that there will be more of a difference before the longs are through selling out, and the prediction is made that September pork will sell at \$5 a barrel. Attempts by several prominent commission houses to sell September brought out the fact that the celebrated and much-advertised Canadian corner was dead and buried. The shorts, who were so badly frightened ten days ago that they climbed over each other to buy some of it, at about \$7.50 a barrel, are saying what fools we were to be so easily stampeded. Had they stopped long enough to look at the whole situation from a logical standpoint they would have had two or three good reasons for believing that there would be no corner. First, the financial situation was against it; second, the general business was too poor and not enough outside trade, or short interest to warrant it; third, the money people were behind it, and the longs were not concentrated enough.

The trade are disposed to be a little more friendly toward lard on account of the big sales for export. The aggregate for last week was over 10,000,000 lb, against 5,000,000 lb a year ago, and while pork has been weak and declined, lard has been firm and even advanced some. The very low price at which it is selling has attracted buyers, and should the export demand continue and improve we would probably see lard at the premium over ribs that it used to have. But we can stand a pretty good pull, for, on the first of August, the stock of lard in Chicago was over 300,000 tierces. We are now only about thirty-five days away from the winter packing season, and with such a brilliant prospecting season, and with such a brilliant prospect a question (unless the lard stock is very largely reduced) where we can even find storage for the new supply. Mr. O. A. Thorp says: "By a careful compilation from the reports of the Board of Trade, I find that the exports of provision products for the last three months have been more than for the corresponding three months of last year. The exports for the twelve weeks ending Aug. 15 show an increase over last year of 23 per cent. in pork, 26 per cent. in lard and 20 per cent. in ribs; and in view of the fact that most of the sales to Europe during the past thirty or fifty days have been made for September and October shipment there is no doubt but what the increase in exports from now until November it will thus be seen that the present low prices are decidedly not due to poor exports." But the dominating influence against any advance at present is the tight money market. Bankers are very loath to make any time loans at present, and it takes money to carry cash provisions. Then locally, in Chicago, the Diamond match deal is having a very depressing effect on all Board of Trade markets. It is believed that some operators who are largely interested in the outcome of Diamond

Match are also heavy traders on the Board of Trade, and the report of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee is anxiously looked for.

Monday the receipts of hogs were 45,000, where only 27,000 were looked for. The price was 10 to 15 lower, and this affected provisions, so that there was a weak market all day. Tuesday a general liquidation set in. Wheat sold off 1½, corn 1c., oats ¾; September pork opened at 5.82½, and sold down to and closed at 5.55; January from 6.97½ to 6.85; September lard, 3.40 to 3.35; January lard, 3.80 to 3.75; September ribs, 3.25 to 3.17½; January, 3.47½ to 3.40. The estimated stocks of provisions Sept. 1 were: Pork, 121,000 bbls.; lard, 265,000 tcs.; ribs, 53,000,000 lb. If this is correct it will show a reduction of 35,000 tcs. of lard, which is large. On Tuesday there was a sale of March, 1897, pork, at \$7 a bbl. We see no reason to change our prediction that September pork will go out at very close to \$5 a barrel. Wednesday the decline continued, September pork selling as low as \$5.35, and closed with but very little recovery. September lard sold at \$3.32 and September ribs, \$3.15.

ROTTERDAM ITEMS.

Rotterdam, Aug. 18, 1896.

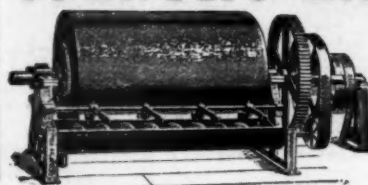
The long expected improvement in the demand for provisions is slowly but surely making its appearance. Importers generally are reporting much larger sales than heretofore, and though it does not look as if we are going to have an old-fashioned summer demand, without doubt it will greatly help in disposing of old stocks, thereby giving this market a more healthy position and putting the importers in a better condition. When the old stuff is out of the market its depressing effect on prices will come to an end, enabling the importing firms to sell the new goods with a better gain. Old quality is always a drawback to the demand, for new and fresh stuff being of better taste, brings forth a quicker sale and more consumption in the average.

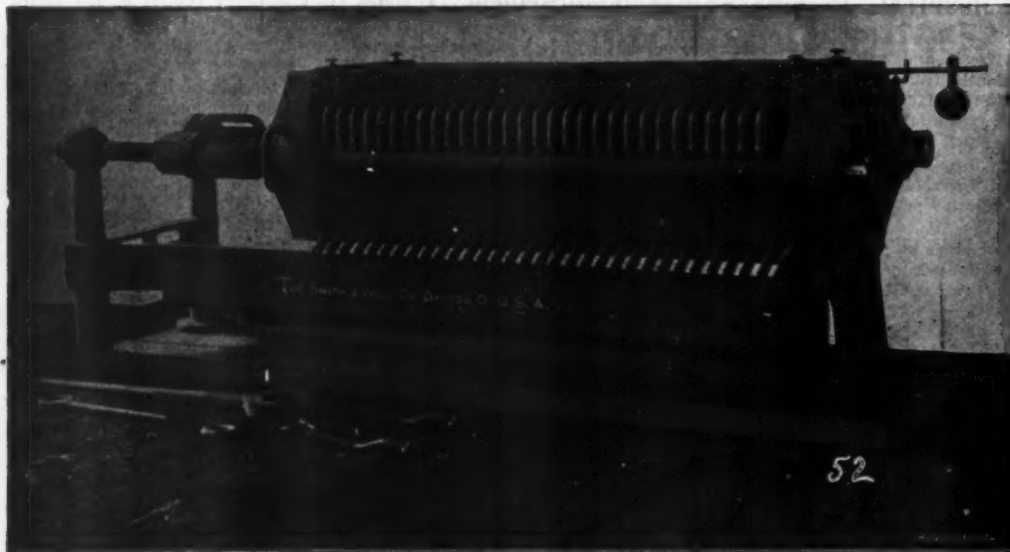
Packers have held prices very firm, some even holding for higher with each successive day. Of standard brands some fairly large sales have been reported. For the first time this year the purchases of the last few weeks have not been a losing game, though the advance is only small, it gives the importers more confidence to trade more freely at the present basis. The demand for lean meats continues small. Germany has passed some small orders, but has not come in the market as it ought to and always has in recent years. Domestic bacon is not so pressingly offered as heretofore; stocks, however, are large, much larger than usual, but it seems that the improvement has removed the anxiety to sell a great deal, and the fear that within a while bacon would become unsalable has been abrogated. The future of the article is such that from now on till the end of October the demand will continue to be satisfactory, which will be followed by more liberal buying all during the stated period in this year.

The hog and cattle market were firm with good demand. Receipts, which were moderate, sold quickly at slightly higher prices. Reports about disease among hogs are confirmed and become more numerous. From some places the news has been received of a curtailment of feeding operations, probably on account of the hog prices which have been ruling all during the year.

Oleo oil has been in good demand, nearly all the fresh prime quality has been sold; sales for the week amount to 3,560 tcs., of which 250 tcs. sold on shipment. Harrison sold at 30 florins; other prime brands, 28.50 and 29 florins; market closes very firm. Reports from America also firm and offers on shipment unchanged to somewhat higher. The butterine demand in England is improving, probably on account of firm butter markets.

Neutral lard has been quiet and very little doing. Offers are unchanged and but few in the market.

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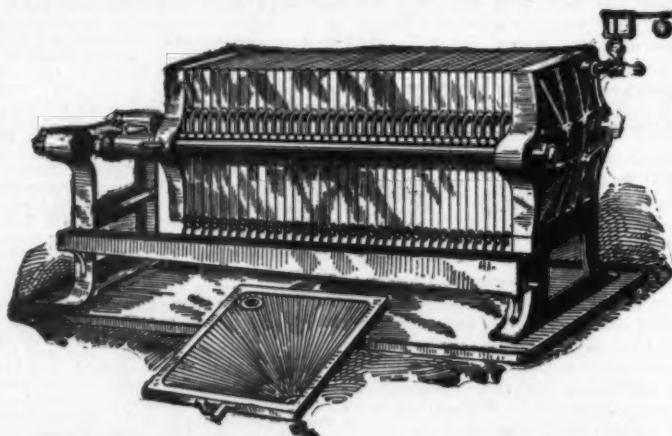
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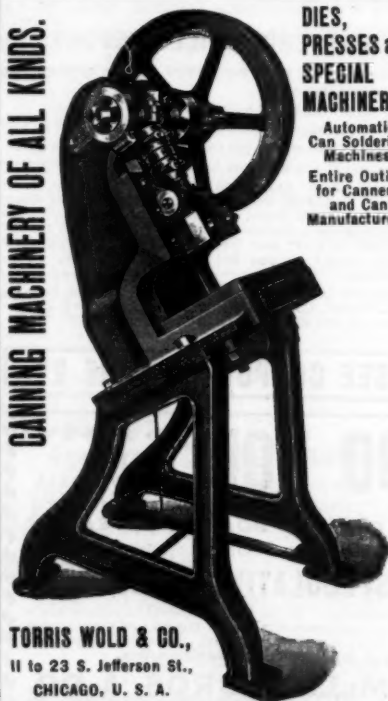


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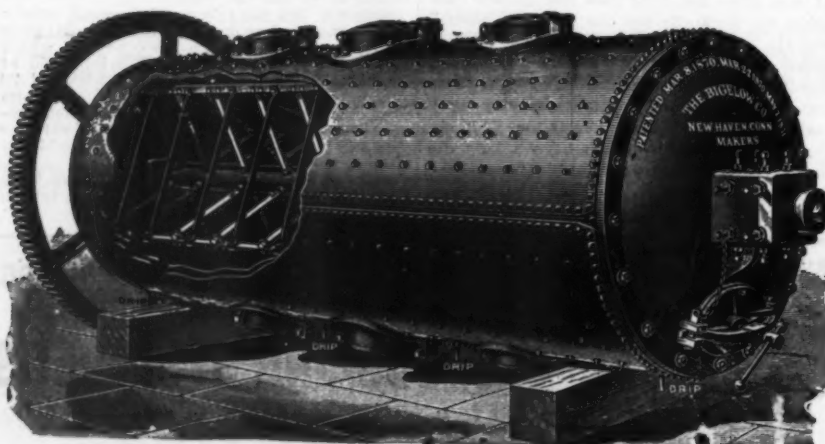


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Hog Killing.
Driving to Pens.—The Shackler.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Cutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues.—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should Be Used.

Pepin Manufacture.
What is Pepin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Crude Pepin.—Purified Pepin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

The Chill Room.
When to Put In.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching the Temperature.—Proper Insulation of Chillrooms.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

Cutting of Hogs.
When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—The Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loin.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer Season.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks; What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (illustrated); How to Cut.—English Short-rib Middle (illustrated and explained).—Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained).—Extra Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained).—Long-rib Middle (illustrated and explained).—Cumberland Middle (illustrated and explained).—Yorkshire Middle (illustrated and explained).—Staffordshire Middle (illustrated and explained).—Dublin Middle.—Stretford Middle.—Birmingham Middle (illustrated and explained).—Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Extra Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Wiltshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—South Staffordshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—Clear Belly (illustrated and explained).—Rib Belly (illustrated and explained).—Welsh Sides.—Irish-cut Sides.—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies, English.—Rib Bellies.—Picked Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs, English (illustrated).—Short Fat Backs (illustrated).—Picked Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (illustrated).—Long-cut Hams (illustrated).—Stafford Hams (illustrated).—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Skinned Hams.—California Hams (illustrated).—Rolled Hams, Bone-

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Fresh Meats.
Tenderloins.—Trimming.—Spareribs.—The Advantages of Spreading.—What Receptacles to Use to Give Meat a Good Appearance.—What Pieces Must not Be Given for Counter Trade.—The Handling of Spareribs, also Fresh and Smoked.—Meat Market Sales.

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The Value of Tests.—What Percentage to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.
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How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer.
Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats: No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 lb. No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

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Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick".—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What It Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

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Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house, and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz: \$10. It should not be missed in any packing-house, slaughter-house, rendering plant, sausage factory, soap or fertilizer works, cotton oil mill, or any other establishment connected with or allied to the great meat and provision industries of the United States and Canada.—Send us your order.

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Wood.
VINEGAR.
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LIME.
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Titre.
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NEATSFOOT OILS. (Free acid.
GEN'L IMPURITIES.
BONE TALLOW.
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NEATSFOOT STOCKS.
Hardness or titre.
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General impurities.
Free acid.
Fleshing grease.
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For lard and compounds. Water.
Hardness.
For Tanners. { Free acid.
{ Impurities.
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For Color, Flavor.
Odor, etc.
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For above tests.

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For above tests.
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Tallow.
Water.
Hardness.
Keeping quality.
Climatic influence.
Color.
Taste.
Odor, etc.

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Creamery.
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No. 2 Grade.
Butterine.
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Cotton Oil.

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Probable loss in refining.
and what suitable for.

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Concentrated tankage.
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Hoof meal.
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Wool.

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Water.
Dirt.
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We shall be pleased to quote figures on every test or analysis on any of the above articles or several of them. We will make arrangements for regular weekly analysis of oils, fertilizers, lard or any other product.

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TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	"About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	"About Glue Stock."
" 8, " "	"Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	"Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	"Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	"About Settings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	"About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	"Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	"Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	"About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	"About Bone Glue."
" 11, " "	"About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."
" 18, " "	"The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths."
" 25, " "	"How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine."
AUG. 1, " "	"Cooking of Gelatine."
" 8, " "	"Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine."
" 22, " "	"The Temperature for Cooking Glue."

ABOUT ISINGLASS.

(Copyrighted.)

Under the designation isinglass we understand substances of animal or vegetable origin containing a certain amount of raw or pure gelatine, and thereby specially adapted for the clarification of all kinds of liquors, particularly of wine and beer. The main result of the application of natural or prepared isinglass is that a solution of same, poured carefully on the liquor to be clarified, forms on top of the liquor a fine net in the form of a thin layer, which sinks slowly down through the liquor enclosing all suspended matter such as albumen, fiber, etc., leaving the top liquor itself in a perfectly clear condition. This process of clarifying is in most cases due to mechanical action, but if liquors contain tannic acid, the process is partly a chemical combination of gelatine and tannic acid, the new formed product enclosing and carrying down with it suspended impurities. According to the mechanical condition of the liquor to be clarified, it requires from seven to fourteen days to accomplish the desired result.

The most preferred forms of isinglass are the Russian, Indian and South American, all being made from bladders of certain kinds of fish. Washing and bleaching with sulphurous acid, cutting and drying constitutes the entire process of recovering the isinglass from these fish bladders. Fish isinglass dissolves very slowly in water, and it is necessary to use tartaric or citric acid to hasten the solution. The high price of these goods induced the search for substitutes which would accomplish the same work for less money; it was found that gelatine cooked at a low tempera-

ture would best answer the purpose. Of course, it was necessary to use the finest raw material and the greatest care in the manufacture of this substitute.

Artificial isinglass, as we may call this product, dissolves readily in warm water, after being soaked in cold water for about an hour. It is furthermore a fact that alkaline or neutral gelatine does not clarify well, while gelatine showing an acid reaction with blue litmus paper gives excellent results. One pound of isinglass can clarify up to 150 bbls. of beer. Every brewer used to consider his method of applying isinglass a valuable trade secret. Some clarified cold, some warm, some hot, and each claimed to get the best results. The best raw materials for making artificial isinglass are calf heads (skin). They are subjected to a process of washing and treating with sulphurous acid. After three weeks the heads are swelled up to double their size, and are of a clean, white color on the inside and can easily be torn apart. The heads thus treated are cut into small pieces and transformed into gelatine by dissolving same in water of a temperature of 160° F.

Isinglass has been used in immense quantities for the clarification of beer, but since the introduction of filters which do the same work very economically and in a very short time, isinglass has come to be a rare article in breweries.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 6.

SPECIAL ROSIN TREATMENT FOR HARDENING PURPOSES.

In order to make a cheap soap it is therefore preferable to use cheap material, rather than weaken superior ingredients by the addition of solution or filling. It should be recognized that it is absolutely impossible to maintain the desired condition of the fixed water for any prolonged period of time. In the event of such a fluid being used, it will be found that its subsequent evaporation will produce an article difficult of sale. This evaporation has the effect of very materially reducing the weight of the soap, while its warped and twisted appearance, as a consequence, renders it unsightly and unsalable.

It is well known that of all the materials which enters into the composition of a soap, rosin is the cheapest. Very many excellent varieties of cheap soaps are regularly manufactured which contain a large percentage of rosin, their hardening being accomplished by the addition of a special filling. To brown soaps especially this applies.

Rosin properties have a natural propensity to render a soap soft, while darkening it to an extent commensurate with the quantity used. These are matters which require special care in avoiding, as softness and discoloration in a soap, however cheap, are decidedly objectionable features.

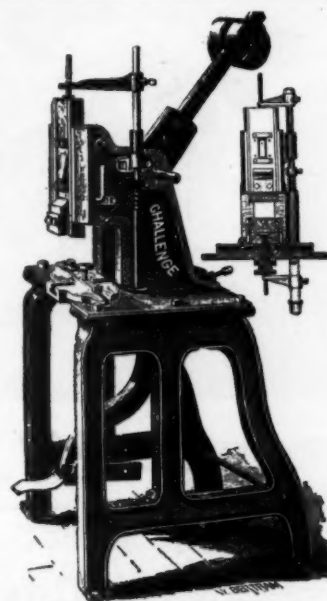
Concerning the best means known of guarding against the drawback of softness, we have already described in these columns; the question of the prevention of discoloration is, however, more difficult to cope with, and one which involves special operations to accomplish.

By following our first impressions concern-

ing how a cheap soap should be made, the probabilities are that the result of our efforts would be far from satisfactory; that is, it would be decidedly too dark, and although for practical purposes it would serve equally well, the lighter or paler article is much more salable.

In the manufacture of a cheap soap containing a heavy percentage of rosin, by charging the pan with tallow and adding the rosin in the usual way, the resultant soap will naturally prove dark. Furthermore, another drawback would be in evidence, with regard to the quantity and quality of the nigre; an abnormal quantity of a decidedly inferior quality would be produced. The nigre thus containing an excess of rosin, its subsequent use would also be productive of unsatisfactory

(Continued on page 23.)



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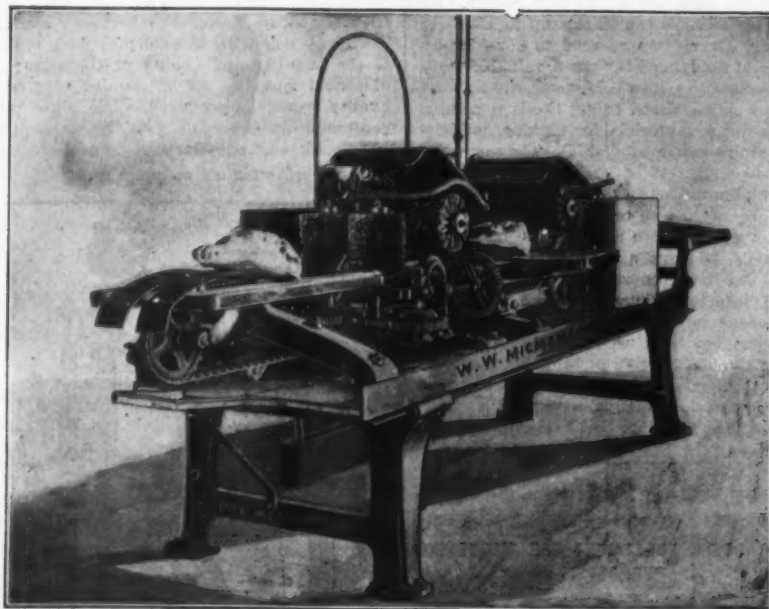
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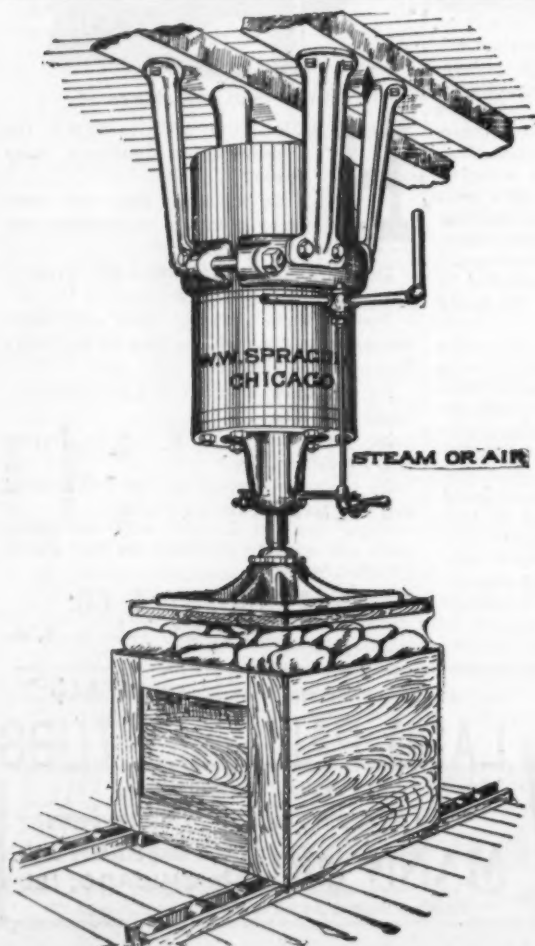
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TECHNICAL.

results. A very different method must be pursued in producing a satisfactorily colored soap, as well as a suitable nigre.

In the successful prosecution of this method there are several important points to be considered. In the first place, medium or lower dark grades of rosin must not be used. It will pay handsomely to use rosin of the lightest and very best quality. A peculiarity of the process consists in the circumstance that no changing of lyes, with regard to the rosin, becomes necessary. This has the effect of economizing in the use of the rosin, and as the practical soap maker well knows, which is of greater importance, the color is not removed.

Successive changes of lye have the effect of removing very considerable of the coloring matter contained in the rosin; this is obviated when no changes are made, and the material referred to is retained in the rosin.

Very excellent results are obtained by some soap makers by giving the rosin a dose of weak lye, subsequently removing when cool the red liquor into which the lye has been transformed. But in the treatment essential in this process there are difficulties which re-

quire exceptional measures in overcoming, while it is practicable to produce a very excellent finished product which will command a ready sale.

A high authority on soap making recommends another plan, which consists in being assured that you not only have a fine quality of rosin to start with, but the latter should be discolored, and by the process adopted the development of color should be as restricted as possible.



Dopp's Mixer—For Small Batches of Toilet Soap.

This is a very simple matter, and merely consists in breaking the rosin, placing it in a pan and steaming it. The operation of rosin melting is readily carried out; it may be effected with facility in a lead lined pan in which a suitable steam heating pipe is placed.

The use of a cover, which tends to retain the heat, will be found advantageous. After a brief period, when the steam has rendered the mass of rosin into a fluid, a small quantity of sulphate of soda is added and thoroughly mixed therewith, the steam, which is again turned on and maintained, for another half hour facilitating this. After cooling down, the water is removed, when the final operation, which consists of running in hot water, boiling thorough the rosin in the pan, and again being withdrawn, is effected.

At this point the now thorough treated rosin is in readiness for the pan, and the actual manufacturing operation commences.

Fire heat is now used, in addition to which open steam is also a feature of the attachments of the pan, care being exercised having the latter in a thoroughly clean condition. A uniform fire will be necessary to prevent irregularities in temperature, and in the first instance its application to the pan, which now contains the rosin, must be gradual, otherwise scorching will ensue.

In a separate pan a quantity of common washing soda is melted and in readiness. This is gradually added to the melted rosin.

The moment the melted soda comes in contact with the fluid rosin there is a strong effervescence immediately produced, the surface rising quickly, therefore the necessity of adding the soda slowly will be apparent.

Each ton of rosin will require half a ton of soda to produce perfect saponification of the former. The twofold method of applying the dry or fire heat together with the steam heat, which is used from time to time, very materially aids the commingling and association of the rosin and soda. A certain amount of agitation will become necessary, as well for the purpose of preventing the material from adhering to the pan bottom. For this purpose the pan which has been previously used for the preparation of the soda is again brought into requisition for the adequate introduction of the glauber salts.

(To be Continued.)

FROM A COTTON OIL MILL.

The manager of the Itasca (Tex.) Cotton Seed Oil Company writes to "The National Provisioner" under date of August 13:

"We have found your journal an excellent authority in its line and the information to be gained from it is worth many times the little cost attached to a subscription."

ON THE HANDLING OF BONES.

We have lately published a few articles on the above subject written by a practical expert in this line. We have been successful in inducing a Western manufacturer to write us his experience and views on the same subject, and we feel sure that the slaughterers of cattle and packers of beef, no matter on what scale they carry on their business, will find some interesting points in these articles. Combined with previous data furnished, they give as complete information on the question as is possible to obtain.

Among the most valuable products of the offal or waste of a packing house are the bones, and these, when properly prepared, are the source of a great deal of revenue, some of them bringing in the neighborhood of \$100 per ton.

We may distinguish two kinds of bones as produced—soft or steamed bone, or bone tannage, as it is called by some, and the hard or raw bones.

The soft or steamed bone is used exclusively as a fertilizer material and is produced by cooking bones under pressure. The hard bones are used as a fertilizer, for the production of bone black, the manufacture of glue and the manufacture of all articles of bone used in the arts and industries, such, for instance, as buttons, knife handles, fan handles, etc.

For the steamed bone are used ribs, vertebrae, joints from thighs, buttocks, etc., and all small and inferior bones.

Into hard bone go the thighs, shins, buttocks, knuckles, jaws, skulls and blade bones. The thigh and shin bones find their greatest use in the manufacture of implements, blade and buttocks, being also used to a great extent for the same purpose. Knuckles, jaws, skulls and to some extent buttocks, also small and imperfect blades shins and thigh bones are used for the production of bone black and ground raw bone, which is a very valuable fertilizer.

In these articles we shall not discuss the handling of the bones for glue purposes, as this has been ably presented to our readers in a series of articles on the manufacture of glue, still running in the journal, but shall take up the question of preparing the bones for the market for the production of implements and raw bone, etc., and it shall be our endeavor to make these articles as practical and explicit as possible, but should any of our readers not thoroughly comprehend or want further light on any details of the subject, we will be pleased to answer any questions they may put forward. We will take up in our next article the preparation of the bones for cooking under the title of "Preparing the Bones for Cooking."

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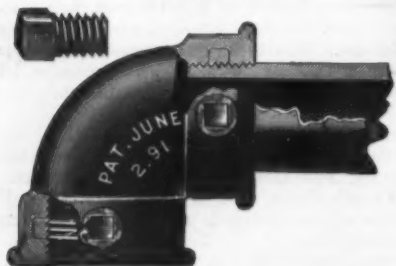
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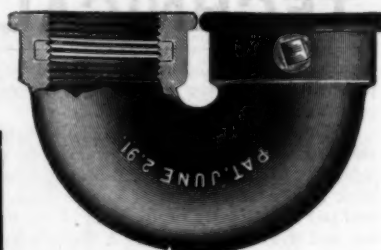
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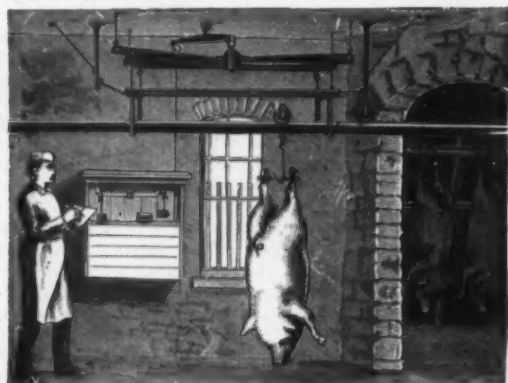
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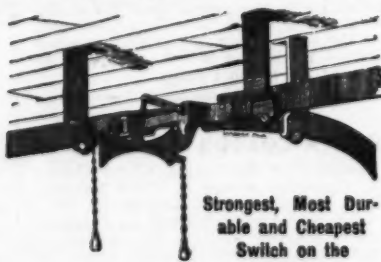
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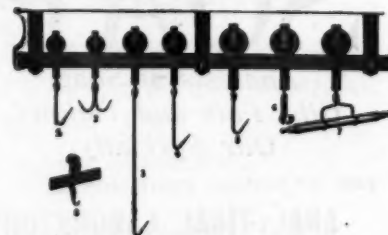


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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERING AND HANDLING OF PRODUCTS.

MANUFACTURE OF OLEO.

No. 7.

The caulfat, which is rich in olein, should be well washed in tepid water immediately upon being taken from the animal, after which placed in ice cold water, such water being constantly supplemented with fresh supply so as to be as clean and fresh as possible as resultant of such fat constitutes to an extent what is known as oleomargarine—a butter substitute analyzing almost identically with butter—hence extra care in eliminating foreign matter and undesirable smell and flavor is imperative. After the fat has been thoroughly washed it is conveyed to hasher, and as it comes therefrom a constant stream of clean cold water is played thereon on its way to receptacle of ice water from which it is then taken and drained, thence conveyed to kettle (steam open jacket) and the temperature gradually raised to about 155°, and the fat slowly tried out under constant agitation, which, with lower temperature prevents stock acquiring any kettle flavor due to burning. When the process of rendering is completed the oil is drawn to the settling tank, and when all refuse has precipitated the clear oil is drawn to tin lined receptacles on trucks and passed to seeding room, which is kept about 85°, and there allowed to granulate, which takes from 48 to 72 hours, at the end of which time it is passed to the press room, temperature about same or a trifle higher, and there placed in ducking, forming uniform cakes, placed in layers, and when press is loaded to its capacity is subjected to high pressure, thus separating the oil from the stearine, which is about 50 per cent. Both of these commodities are perfectly neutral and the acme of purity.

To acquire a thorough knowledge of and command over these products—from raw to finished article—so as to gain for such the highest possible position in the trade, requires long association therewith and careful study thereof in every particular; a mere knowledge of temperatures, etc., being insufficient. There is a peculiar knowledge absolutely necessary in the manufacture (successful) of oleo not imparted by thermometers, etc.; only acquired by practice—a sort of instinctive, indefinable knowledge which, as indicated in tempering steel, for instance, knows no set rule. Thorough men in this branch of the packing industry are indeed scarce, and what few there are are employed at salaries consistent with such knowledge.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

PATENTS.

566,291—Filter, John W. Fleetwood, New Orleans, La. 566,585—Refrigerator, Remus A. Kneeland, Benton Harbor, Mich. 566,627—Apparatus for evaporating brine, Ernest G. Scott, Liverpool, England. 566,633—Mechanism for cooling machinery, Maximilian M. Suppers, Lorain, O.

TRADE-MARKS.

28,818—Laundry soap, Worth Duncan, Paris, Tex.; essential feature, the word "Vegetine." 28,817—Jelly soap, Diamond Dust Soap Powder Co., Savannah, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; essential feature, the words "Green Diamond."

DIRECTORY

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000 Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

Oleo, Pittsburg.—Gold Brand is a brand of oleo oil manufactured by the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.

P. D. Oil Mill, Texas.—(1) A complete series of articles on the manufacture of cottonseed oil appeared in the columns of "The National Provisioner" in 1895. Same has been published in book form, and can be had at our New York and Chicago offices, or from any of our agencies. (2) There are a large number of mills in England which operate cottonseed and linseed alternately by means of the same machinery, which, of course, includes heaters.

Packer A, Ohio.—Extra clear pork is the same as clear pork in all respects, except that all the bone is removed (see our Packers' Handbook, page 317).

B. C. B., Worcester, Mass.—For pork sausage use nice lean trimmings well chopped, and to each forty pounds add eight pounds of well boiled rice and mix well. To this mixture add one pound of the following seasoning: four ounces best white pepper, 1 ounce of cayenne pepper and 1 pound of fine salt, well mixed. This is one of the finest pork sausage recipes extant. Use hog casings for stuffing. (See our Packers' Handbook, page 361.)

"Tallow."—(1) Your kettle should never be over two-thirds full and the material should be agitated constantly to keep it from burning. (2) 3/4c. (3) New York. (4) Rotterdam. (5) Yes; peanut oil. (6) No, it is not used in this country either in lard or butterine.

Mitchell, Troy.—You apparently did not carefully read the articles you refer to, and you seemingly are not posted.

T. H. W.—Many thanks for your letter. We shall be glad to reciprocate whenever the opportunity presents itself.

"Canadian."—We know of no positive formula for destroying skippers in meat so that the meat can be left in such condition that the process will not be noticeable. Washing the meats in a hot solution of boric acid or any of the many preservatives advertised in this paper might be beneficial and prevent further decomposition. Two and three-quarter pounds of boric acid per gallon of water might be tried with success. The proper thing to do, however, is to keep the skippers out in the first place, and this is an easy matter.

Slaughterer.—The object of keeping hogs differs in different places and circumstances. The dairy farmer keeps them principally for the purpose of turning his whey and skimmed milk to good account. The grain growing farmers, in the older settled parts of the country, keeps them to consume the slops of the house and to pick up scattered grain around the barns and on the stubbles, and to consume and turn into pork small potatoes and many other articles that would otherwise be wasted.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND MANAGERS

Of packing houses will be lost without having a copy of our Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory to refer to. For particulars see the colored insert sheet.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

* Charles Wisner, of Ripley, N. Y., is building an addition to his packing house, 30 x 40 feet.

* Armour & Co. propose opening a branch house at Terre Haute, Ind. Nelson Morris & Co. are already represented there.

* Mr. R. E. Goeritz, of San Francisco, Cal., has been in Baker City, Ore., with a view to establishing a packing house there.

* Armour & Co., have begun the erection of a new cooler at Lowell, Mass. The building will have a sixty-foot front and a depth of 140 feet.

* The Provision Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$10,000. George W. Hineline, S. D. Works and John Welsh are the incorporators.

* Frank Schoenfeldt has prepared plans for a sausage factory to be built for C. Hollenbach, 644 to 650 Oakley avenue, Chicago. It will cover 50x60 feet, have pressed brick and blue Bedford stone front, steam heat, and will cost about \$15,000.

* The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co., St. Louis, Mo., has after long persuasion on the parts of Trades' and Labor Assembly, agreed to patronize only union men in having its numerous horses shod. As the company has a large number of horses, the Horseshoers Union is much elated.

* The Augusta (Ga.) "Herald" said recently: "There have been rumors afloat recently that the Armour Packing Company has rented the upper story of the Masonic building for the purpose of opening up an elegant retail meat market. The Armour manager denied the report over the telephone this morning. He said, however, that he couldn't tell what might be done in the future."

* It is stated that Michael and John Cudahy, the well-known packers, have bought the entire plant of the Northern Indiana Oil Co. in Adams and Wells Counties, Ind., and intend building a pipe line from the wells into Chicago. It is stated that they have already ordered 170 miles of six-inch pipe and that work will be started on the line as soon as possible. It is understood that the investment, outside of the purchase price of the wells, involves about \$1,500,000. No details of the deal have yet been given out.

* At a meeting of the Northeast Agricultural Association of Ireland, held on the 7th inst. at the offices of the association, 37 Donegall place, Belfast, Mr. J. Blakiston Houston, vice-lieutenant for County Down, presiding, Mr. Samuel Cunningham proposed the following resolution, "That a committee be appointed to meet the Ulster Curers' Association and confer with them as to the best way of inducing farmers to breed suitable pigs for curing purposes in Ulster." Mr. John Tate, J. P., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

* The battle of the Gulf against the Atlantic seaboard, and incidentally Chicago and New York, is still on. Grain rates went by the board as the result of the first encounter, and now packing house products' charges are going. The Missouri Pacific a few days ago put in low rates on lard, oleomargarine, and like products and canned goods from Kansas City to New Orleans. The reductions applied only on goods for export. Interested traffic men of Chicago had an informal conference in Chicago and it was decided that the com-



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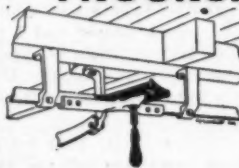
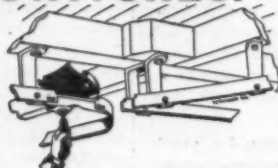
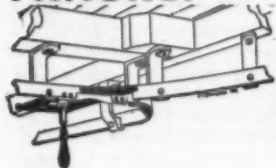
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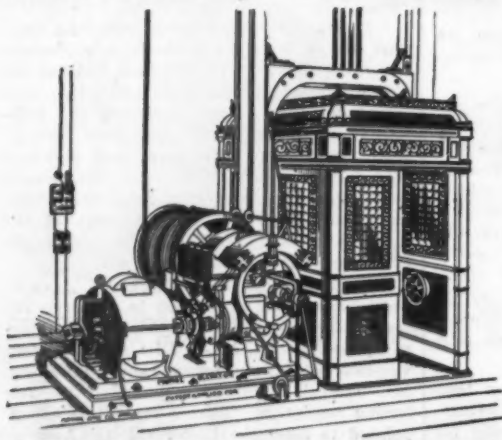
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THE ONLY REALLY AIR-TIGHT DOOR MADE.

Aside from all its other merits, its easy opening and closing is enough and will save its cost in a few weeks in any busy meat market or storage house.

Write for Circular with Diagrams and Photo-Illustration.

Refrigerating Machine Paint



We guarantee this paint to preserve the cooling pipes, coils, etc. absolutely against rusting.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. USE IT
AND SAVE BIG MONEY.

ERNECKE & SALMSTEIN,

300 South Clinton Street, Chicago.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE THREE

petition should be met, though reductions were to be made only between Kansas City and the Mississippi River. It was agreed that all should reduce the 18½ cents on lard, oleomargarine, etc., to 13½ cents and the 18½-cent rate on canned goods to 8 cents, the new rates to apply only on goods for export. Now everybody is waiting for the next move.

* An executive meeting of the Industrial Council was held last week at Kansas City to consider the grievance of the beef butchers who work at the Armour packing plant there. What was done at the meeting is not positively known by outsiders as each labor leader who was there refuses to talk about it. The union labor men of the two Kansas Citys, who work in packing houses, claim that the Armour company has broken faith with them and, while claiming to be friendly to organized labor, has been steadily discharging union men and filling their places with non-union men. The union men say that a combination of all the packing houses in the two cities has been made to work to the common end of disunionizing the houses, and that this is being secretly and persistently accomplished. The trouble began in May, when the firemen at the Armour plant struck and were out several weeks. They returned to work at a slight advance over the wages they were receiving when they struck, and on the promise of the company that everything would be right if they would return. The union men say that the Armour company has raised the firemen from eighteen and three-fourths cents an hour to twenty cents, and that most of the union firemen have gone and their places have been filled with non-union men. They say that there has not been a meeting of the Industrial council since the firemen's strike at which a grievance from Armour's plant has not been submitted.

* Part of the new double-decked system at the Chicago Stock Yards was put into operation last week, with the most satisfactory results. In its entirety it is a little over half a mile in length, but it is expected, will almost entirely revolutionize the business of the yards so far as the connection of the shippers with the railroad is concerned. The result will be to make all the railroads deliver their freight so far as it consists of live stock, at one point, and will entirely, it is believed, do away with the prejudice which has existed heretofore among shippers in favor of certain roads. The idea has been put forth and has been exaggerated by the employés of the railroads interested that farmers received somewhat better prices for their stock when delivered at the terminals of certain roads than when delivered at others. This rumor, or fact, whichever may be, has had a decided effect on the shipping, and, while the roads which were not benefited claimed that it was untrue, the claim still found many adherents. Partly to this fact was due the construction of the new double-decked runway, which is now almost completed. More important, however, was the

fact that the former supply of runways and of places upon which to unload live stock was entirely inadequate to the demands of the yards. For years the runways which have led the sheep, hogs and cattle to slaughter have been crowded almost every day, and the result of the pressure of business has been the erection of the new runway.

* For the purpose of calling attention to cruelty to cattle, in transportation, occurring through parsimony, indifference or ignorance of shippers, and to the laws applying to such transgressions, the Illinois Humane Society has addressed masters of transportation of railroads affected. A general order to inspectors by the Agricultural Department at Washington is also sent. This general order says, among other things:

Depriving animals of food and drink for unusual periods, and beating and worrying them, are practices calculated to make the animals feverish and their meat unwholesome, and should be discountenanced and prevented. You will, therefore, give such instructions to your subordinates as will insure careful treatment of animals. You will please make an investigation of the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards which come under your observation and make suggestions, with a view to improving the services and protecting animals.

President Shortall's sharp letter to the railroad men goes on to tell of reported violations of the law being reported, and threatens prosecutions. Upon complaint from an authoritative source, Mr. Shortall says:

Large quantities of cattle are being transported from Texas and Missouri, through to our State, and beyond, confined in cars without rest or change, for four or five days and without being watered. Even at such important points as Kansas City and St. Louis this occurs. This, in temperate weather, would seem worthy a severe punishment, but, in such weather as this, it is past comprehension and falls easily within the category of crime, for it is an assault upon all to whom any of this meat may ultimately come, full of disease and death. We are ready and anxious to prosecute any person for such cruelty as that reported to us.

The humane society will follow up some of the cases already reported.

* J. F. Vincent, the stock yards man, has been in Des Moines from Peoria looking after his interests there. To a reporter he said he would reopen the yards next week if one trifling difference between himself and the railroad companies was settled.

He says the roads have made many concessions to him in the past month, and he is satisfied the outlook for the permanent operation of the yards is good. It is his intention to open the yards in the course of the next month, establish commission offices, and try again to make a success of the business.

Mr. Vincent has a plan on foot by which a great deal of the stock coming to the yards will be killed in Des Moines but is not ready

to say much about it yet. During the summer he has been considering the project with gentlemen who desire to become interested with him, and it is possible he will take up the plan this fall, and almost certain that it will be carried out in the next year. His plan is to build at the yards a slaughter house and cold storage plant at which to kill and put in condition for market meat enough to supply the fresh meat trade of Des Moines and some of the small towns in the surrounding country. He thinks the business can be made lucrative and that Des Moines' fresh meat trade would form the nucleus of a prosperous business that from the outstart will give employment to a considerable number of men. His idea is to kill animals for trade himself, and to have regulations by which local butchers can kill their own meat at the house and keep it in storage there, much after the plan adopted in many cities where the business is regulated by ordinance and private slaughter houses are prohibited. The business would demand, in addition to the killing department, a cold storage plant in which enough meat could be stored to supply the trade for from ten days to two weeks; as it is considered essential to make beef good that it be kept in cold storage at least ten days after being killed.

WHEREEVER A NEW PACKING HOUSE IS STARTED.

A copy of our Pork Packers' Handbook and Directory is a necessity. For particulars see the colored insert sheet.

A FIRST CLASS MEAT HOOK

The attention of packers, slaughterers, butchers, supply dealers and others is called to the advertisement of Devlin & Co., of Philadelphia, which will be found on page 38.



The Devlin Meat Hook.

The illustration represents the Devlin Meat Hook, which enjoys a high reputation in the trade, by whom it is considered second to none in point of strength, durability, etc.***

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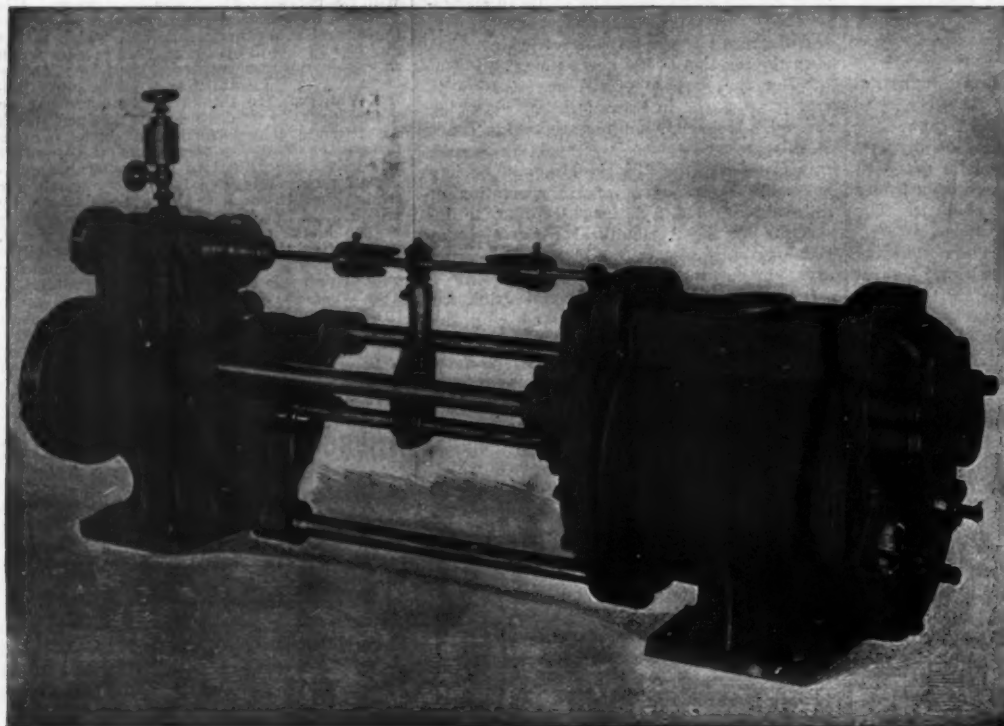
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Bone Washers, Bone and
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Improved Hog Scraper,
Capacity 700 Hogs
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These Improved Blowing Engines are largely used for agitating oils, acids and chemical preparations, also for blast and vent-
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These valves are accessible from the outside. Pistons are provided with packing of improved design.



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**TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER
AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.**

**CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS
SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD
MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE
EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURS-
DAY EVENING.**

The cotton oil mill at Cuero, Tex., is running full time.

The soap factory at Bellaire, O., destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt at once.

The manager of a prominent cotton oil mill in Texas writes to "The National Provisioner":

The plant of the Standard Soap Company, at Bellaire, O., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000.

E. W. Crane and others have incorporated the E. W. Crane Soap Company, of Great Falls, Mont., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Southern Cotton Oil Co.'s mill at Houston, Tex., made its first crush of cottonseed for the season on the 18th, and will continue operations as long as supplies can be obtained.

The Camden Soap Works, Runcorn, England, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hazelhurst, have been taken by the United Alkali Company for the purpose of the manufacture of dry soap and blue.

The cotton oil prospect is anything but encouraging at present, from a mills standpoint. The crop is very poor and the extreme low prices of producers will be the means of a great deal of seed being fed that usually finds its way to the mills.

James Light & Son, Ltd., has been registered in England with a capital of £30,000 in £10 shares, to enter into an agreement with James Light & Son for the acquisition of the business of oil and tallow refiners, etc., as now and hitherto carried on by the said firm of James Light & Son at Liverpool and elsewhere, and to develop and extend the same.

Baugh & Sons Company, whose fat rendering establishment at Pier 70, South Wharves, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire recently, intend to rebuild. Architect Henry D. Dagit has made plans for a two-story structure, measuring 136 by 140 feet. The plans have been submitted to Structural Engineer Barnes, of the Bureau of Building Inspection.

The last meeting of the Atlantic Glue Co., of Salem, Mass., took place July 20, 1896; certificate filed August 7, 1896; Treasurer, Leverett Poor; fixed capital \$5,000. Assets—Machinery, \$9,706, cash and debts receivable \$33,832; manufactures and merchandise, \$7,069; total, \$50,609. Liabilities—Capital

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FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators, Cars, Etc.**



**WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.**

stock, \$15,000; debts, \$3,031; surplus, \$32,577; total, \$50,609.

A number of Leavenworth (Kan.) men have organized a soap company. It is to be known as the Noxall Cleaner Company. This company has filed its charter. It has a capital stock of \$25,000 and will be controlled by the following directors: W. H. Stacy, C. F. W. Dasser, Stephen G. Glass and Louis P. Rothschild, of Leavenworth, and W. W. Wait, of Kansas City, Mo.

Frederick S. Goshorn, who was assignee of the Chicago and Western Soap Co., Chicago, has been deposed, and in his place the Chicago Title and Trust Co. has assumed the responsibility of managing the involved affairs of the concern. The company failed about ten days ago with assets of \$80,000 and liabilities amounting to little over half as much. Mr. Goshorn was the secretary of the company.

The Merchants' and Planters' and the Consumers' Cotton Oil companies, Houston, Tex., will probably be in operation by Sept. 1. The mills state that cottonseed is not being offered very freely, but think that the supply will increase as the season progresses. Farmers are being paid \$5@5.50 per ton for seed, and oil men say that even this price will prove unprofitable if cottonseed products do not advance from the present low range.

At a meeting of farmers, held the other day at Cheneyville, La., the following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved, That the farmers of Grant, Vernon, St. Landry and Rapides, join in a respective movement holding cotton seed from market until it can be sold to the purchasers from the plantation at a remunerative price.

Be it resolved, That the secretary correspond with the various oil mills and ask for definite prices on seed.

Be it resolved, That all New Orleans and country papers friendly to the farmers' interests be requested to publish the above resolutions.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Oil Mills, under the management of Mr. H. E. Wells and Superintendent W. L. Kinney, are increasing facilities to manufacture cotton seed oil this season on a large scale than usual. They received a few days since a new engine and boiler of 100 horse-power which will be put in, in connection with the large plant which they have operated here for several years. Operations will begin in earnest about Sept. 10, with about 150 employes. The mill has been successfully conducted under the present management for several years and is considered one of the city's steadily growing industries.

A battery has been patented consisting of a source of electrical energy placed inside a cake of toilet soap. The device is intended for curative applications of electricity to the human body. To use the language of the inventor, "the invention is based on the fact that the chemical decomposition of soap is such that when dissolved in water it produces a liquid having an exciting effect upon certain metallic electrodes placed in proximity to form a battery. The arrangement of the electrodes is such that they may be reached by the solution formed in the use of the same, and provided with terminals on the exterior of the soap through which the electric current is transmitted to the person of the user. The elements of a simple galvanic battery are used and the effect of the current is intensified by the addition of an induction coil."

Information has been received recently of a very prominent Eastern manufacturing concern which desires to open a plant for the manufacture of soap and candles. The site they have been looking at is bounded by Cass avenue on the south, Howard street on the north, between the North Broadway and East End Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The Improvement Association on receiving this

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

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BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.**SEND US \$1.00**And we will mail you a copy of
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ation. A practical handbook
on the management of Ice and
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NEW YORK.****PACKING FROM****A to Z**

SEE BLANK ON PAGE 27.

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boken, N. J.**N. H. Snyder,** SHIPPER AND DEALER IN
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information did all in their power to prevent the property owners from having such a nuisance as that in their vicinity. The North Broadway and East End Improvement Association desires it understood that they will antagonize each and every nuisance in the North Side, and will try and use their best efforts to bring up solid business men and manufacturing concerns in that locality.—St. Louis "Republic."

In a discussion of the amount of lumber consumed in the making of boxes, "Barrel and Box," a paper recently started at Louisville, is authority for the statement that the N. K. Fairbank Co. uses every year \$105,000 worth of white pine soap boxes in Chicago, and \$80,000 worth of cottonwood boxes at St. Louis. The total number of boxes used by this company last year was 1,541,656. J. S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, use 1,500,000 boxes every year. The firm operates its own box factory at Rhinelander, Wis. "Barrel and Box" estimates that altogether 150,000,000 boxes are employed in packing soaps alone. We also see that there is a close connection between soap and the consumption of lumber. Two of the larger soap manufacturers expend \$400,000 each year for boxes. If 3,000,000 boxes cost \$400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for soap packages alone.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Oil and Delinting Co. has been formed with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers elected are: A. D. Thomas, president; George J. Low, secretary; W. H. Wright, vice-president; and George J. Low, treasurer.

There is talk of erecting a soap factory at Union, S. C.

COTTON OIL IN CHINA.

Washington, D. C., August 23.—Consul-General Jernigan reports to the Department of State that the prospectus of a new industry is now before the public at his station, Shanghai. It is called the Shanghai Oil Mill Company, which purposes to manufacture oil from cotton seed. It is the logical result of the cotton mills at Shanghai and the consequent stimulus given to the cultivation of cotton in China.

Since 1890 there have been forty-five new manufacturing plants established in Shanghai. They are all in successful operation, especially the cotton factories, in which large capital is invested.

The area suitable for cultivation of cotton in China is almost as limitless as the supply of labor, and labor being very cheap, there can be no doubt that China will soon be one of the great cotton-producing countries of the world and that this product, produced and manufactured in China, will command serious consideration in all calculations with reference to the cotton market. It will not be safe to discount the cotton of China because it grades low, for it is certain to improve. At present it is estimated there are 3,000,000 tons of cotton seed, equal to 90,000,000 gallons of oil, now yearly lost to commerce, which would find a ready market. The company proposes to start with a capital of 250,000 Mexican dollars. One company has already ordered its machinery from the United States.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

—The Vilter Mfg. Co., builders of refrigerating and ice making machinery, etc., Milwaukee, have recently closed contracts with the Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, for a 150-ton refrigerating plant; with Schmich Bros.' Brewing Co., Freeport, Ill., for a 25-ton refrigerating plant; with Gugler Lithographic Co., Milwaukee, for a 14x30 Corliss engine; with Pierre, Virlee Co., millers, Brussels, Wis., for a 14x30 Corliss engine; with Castle Brewing Co., Chicago, Ill., for a 14x30 Corliss engine, and with Florida Brewing Co., Ybor City, Fla., for a 10x30 Corliss engine.

—John R. Livezey has started in the ice machine business at 1921 Venango street, Philadelphia.

—T. Newell is reported to be one of the principal investors in an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant which is to be erected at Stockton, Cal.

—G. W. Ortman reports that plans have been prepared for a power generating and ice condensing plant, with a cold storage warehouse, in Petaluma, Cal. The plant will cost about \$40,000.

—The trustees of the Columbus (Ohio) State Hospital met and awarded the contract for the construction of the cold storage and ice plant to the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., of Dayton, at their bid of \$4,350. The building is to be completed by Nov. 1. It is to be located in the rear of the building containing the refrigerator and store room, and will be operated in connection with it. The plant when equipped will make two tons of ice a day and refrigerate four rooms for cold storage purposes.

—Fairbury's (Neb.) ice factory was compelled to shut down temporarily recently by a breakage in the machinery.

—The cold storage building of the Hygeia Ice Co., Elmira, N. Y., will be completed and open for business some time this month. The offices are now being finished and will be ready for occupancy next week.

—In a recent review of the scientific progress of the last half century are named among the period's best known mechanical inventions refrigerator cars. The "Sun" well comments that nothing better emphasizes the wonderful facilities of modern transportation than does the work which these cars perform, in connection with refrigerator rooms on shipboard, in conveying perishable food through great distances. "In this particular," it says, "Australia, South America and the United States are no farther removed from Europe than a single province formerly was from the country of which it formed a part." It adds that 4,000,000 "fresh" eggs laid by foreign hens are brought daily into London, and that camel meat from Algeria is now for sale in the Paris markets. The latter seems a wonderfully picturesque meeting of civilization and barbarism, of essential Occidentalism with Orientalism. It would have been easier to imagine Algerian women in Worth gowns, than Matabellan warriors discussing Dumas, than Parisians eating camel meat near the Louvre.

—Extensive alterations are under way at the Quaker City Cold Storage Warehouse, on Water street, south of Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Mr. B. Voss has completed a contract for the erection of a refrigerating machine for Everard's Russian Baths, New York. Same is to be used to cool the water for showers and plunges.

For OVER TEN YEARS THE STANDARD!

P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS will give better satisfaction and will prove more durable and effective than any others made.

They are free from tar and are absolutely airtight, odorless, and impervious to moisture.

P. & B. PAINT cannot be equalled as a preservative for Coils, Vats, Brine Pipes, Iron or Wood no matter how exposed.

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180 Fifth Avenue.

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J. A. & W. Bird & Co.,
117-119 Milk Street.

PHILADELPHIA:
Standard Supply and
Equipment Co., 22 S.
Fifteenth Street.



Mr. C. A. King, a New York pork packer, has just completed the erection of an ice machine on his premises which was built by Mr. B. Voss, Philadelphia.

The Bessemer Ice Delivery Co. has been formed at Bessemer, Ala., with a capital of \$20,000.

W. W. Thomas will erect an ice plant at Hawkinsville, Ga.

The Valdosta (Ga.) Ice Co. will add a ten-ton machine to their plant.

C. E. Sawyer contemplates the erection of a five-ton ice making plant at Aiken, S. C. A company is being formed. Capital, \$10,000.

The Stilwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Company, of Dayton, Ohio, well known as one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the West, manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery, have opened a branch office in New Orleans, and have moved their Atlanta office to Baltimore. Mr. J. W. Taylor, who has represented the company at Atlanta, will have charge of the Baltimore office.

The Union Meat Co. with a capital of \$30,000, has been formed at San Antonio, Tex., by J. A. Gallagher, of San Antonio, and Robt. E. Paine, of Houston. The capital stock is \$30,000. The concern will erect an abattoir.

ZANZIBAR CARBON.

Mr. B. Heller, of B. Heller & Co., Chicago, was in New York this week. It would seem that the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the bombardment of that country by the British will in no way affect Heller & Co.'s business, because their stock of carbon is ample to last for many years to come.***

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Little Transient Ads.

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Sheep Casings,
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Cleaner of and Dealer in
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Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

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Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
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Manufacturers and
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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SPICES.

Sausage
Makers'
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SILVER LEAF LARD.
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EDIBLE COTTONSEED OIL.

MAKERS OF HAND-CLEANED BEEF AND HOG CASINGS.

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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.
BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

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NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
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Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

FREDERICK BOHNET, GENERAL PROVISION DEALER,

Established 1850.

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188 & 190 MONROE ST., NEW YORK.

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John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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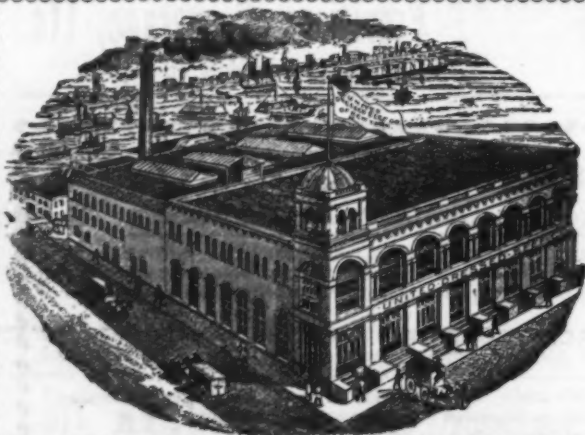
282 Franklin.

Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

READ THE
YELLOW INSERTED SHEET



The United Dressed Beef Company

Telephone.

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OF NEW YORK,

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF

BEEF, PLATES, NAVELS, ETC.

City Dressed Refrigerated Beef always on hand. Bull Beef a Specialty.

Highest Prices Paid for Shop Fat and Kidney Suet.

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine,
Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches,
Selected Hides. All Grades Salted Beef.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

ISAAC BLUMENTHAL, President.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

ADOLPH EDELMUTH, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

LOOK AT PAGE 47.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

**** John P. Squire & Sons** have obtained judgment for \$301 against Lowenstein & Griot, who failed recently, at 1703 Third avenue.

**** A judgment** has been entered against George Griot and Morris Lowenstein, in favor of the New York Veal and Mutton Co., for \$614.

**** Burglars** entered the meat market of A. E. Towell, butcher, Morris Plains, N. J., a week ago, blew open the safe with dynamite and succeeded in obtaining nearly \$200 in cash.

**** J. V. Bell**, formerly one of the English directors of the Eastmans Co., and the brother-in-law of Jos. Eastman, is in this country, stopping at the latter's residence, Tarrytown, N. Y.

**** The funeral** of Mrs. Schwarzschild, wife of one of the founders of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and mother-in-law of Fred Jo-

seph, of the same concern, which took place at Arverne, L. I., last week, was very largely attended by prominent members of the trade and friends of the family.

**** There are rumors** that the sheep butchers of New York City and vicinity have recently been organized into a trades-union and that a strike in this branch will be ordered soon.

**** Schedules of John Stimmel & Son**, who failed recently, at No. 9 Second avenue, show liabilities of \$101,654; nominal assets, \$164,382; actual assets, \$62,001; estimated equities in real estate, \$24,050. John Stimmel is also proprietor of Germania Assembly Rooms, on the Bowery. He also has large interests at Whitestone, L. I.

**** The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society** held their annual summer festival at Sulzer's Park on Wednesday. In order that all could enjoy the day the employees were granted a half holiday. The affair proved to be one of the largest and most enjoyable gatherings ever seen uptown. The grounds were packed with merry dancers until a late hour. It would take many pages of "The National Provisioner" to enumerate all the prominent people in attendance, suffice it to say that the wholesale and retail meat trade of this city were well represented.

**** The property of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association**, 407 East Forty-seventh street, looks very inviting and businesslike on account of the many improvements which the management has made recently. There is a new complete sidewalk, new platform, iron doors for the cellars, which also have new floors. The offices are large and commodious, and everything is neat and scrupulously clean. The entire enterprise shows good management and foresight, and the board of managers evidently does its full duty. The following gentlemen comprise the board of directors, and meet regularly every month: Geo. Thomsen, H. Apmann, Arthur Bloch, W. G. Wagner, H. Heinemann, Simon Strauss, A. Buchsbaum. Mr. Geo. Thomsen is president, and can frequently be seen in the swamp in the interest of the company. The office and bookkeeping department are under the careful management of Mr. Fred Dietz, who for many years has had charge of this position.

**** Jos. Stern & Son** commenced killing cattle at their place on West Fortieth street on Monday morning. As a precaution against interference from the strikers who quit work some time ago, the firm had a few policemen stationed at their buildings. Everything went on quietly until the men who had taken the



PACKERS AND SAUSAGE MAKERS SHOULD USE

RUDOLPH GEBHARD'S
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Preserving Salt

For Preserving All Kinds of Sausage.

PRACTICAL MEATMEN
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Would be pleased to have you write us for our circulars, which will be of interest to every Packer and Sausage Maker.

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The General Agents for the
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BUTCHERS, ATTENTION!!

Grand International Cattle Dressing Contest

BETWEEN

FRANZ ABT,

OF GERMANY.

AND

J. REILLY,

OF IRELAND.

FOR \$500 A SIDE,

AND CARNIVAL OF SPORT.

TROTTING—\$100 PURSES.

Baseball for the Championship of Long Island—BAY RIDGE A. C. vs. KINGS CO. A. C.

FOOTBALL—Bay Ridge A. C. vs. Shamrock A. C.

FIVE-MILE FOOT RACE.

DANCING PAVILION AND CONCERT HALL.

Will take place at the Newtown Jockey Club Race Track, Maspeth, Long Island

LABOR DAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

LABOR DAY, SEPTEMBER 7th.

TO BEGIN AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Take Grand Street, Newtown, Flushing Avenue Extension and North Second Street Trolley Cars.

place of the strikers quit work in the evening, and were leaving for their homes, when they were then attacked at Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. One of the strikers hurled a rock, which struck a policeman, slightly injuring him. Tuesday evening the new men were taken from the building in stages of the Eastmans Company. There was quite a gathering of the strikers and their friends in the streets, but, owing to the presence of an extra guard of police, they made no attempt at violence. It was discovered later in the day that the strikers were posting in the neighborhood circulars headed with skull and cross-bones, calling upon the Knights of Labor and their friends to boycott the Eastmans Company and Jos. Stern & Son. This would seem to indicate that they admitted their defeat, and would attempt to get revenge in this manner. The business of the firm is going on as though a strike never happened.

** Rumor has it that Mr. George Shannon, son of David Shannon, of 611 West Fortieth street, will shortly form a life partnership with a leading West Side belle. Particulars will appear later. In the mean time we extend our congratulations to Mr. George and the happy bride-elect.

** A grand international cattle dressing contest between two heavy weight butchers, Franz Abt, of Germany, and Patrick Reilly, of Ireland, for \$500 a side, will take place at the Newtown Jockey Club race track, Masspeth, L. I., on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This will be the star attraction. In addition, there will be foot races, a game of football, a game of baseball and the usual race after a greased pig. Money prizes will be distributed, and generally it looks as if there would be plenty of fun. The entertainment begins at 1 o'clock, and to get there take Grand street, Newtown, Flushing avenue extension and North Second street trolley cars. See advt.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Perryman & Co., cottonseed hullers of Birmingham, Ala., have given a deed for real estate for \$2,500.

Thos. L. Nowland, butcher, Smyrna, Del., has been succeeded by Wm. C. Palmer.

Albert B. Worm, meats, Indianapolis, Ind., has given a chattel mortgage for \$200.

Chas. Gauer, meats, Louisville, Ky., has sold out.

Chamberlain & Mooers, retail provision dealers, Boston, Mass., have given a chattel mortgage for \$500.

Christian Wolfrum, sausage manufacturer, of Boston, Mass., has given a chattel mortgage for \$1,000.

Giles & Co., provisions, Uxbridge, Mass., have gone into voluntary insolvency.

The mortgagee is in possession of the business of Hatch & Boyle, butchers' supplies, Detroit, Mich.

Frederick Bonness, meat market, Duluth, Minn., has assigned.

Sam'l Walter, meats, Newark, N. J., has given a chattel mortgage for \$1,000.

J. H. Conklin, Phillipsburg, N. J., has given a chattel mortgage for \$100.

Thomas Spencer, fertilizers, Vineland, N. J., has assigned.

Eyler & Blease, butchers, Winston, N.C., have dissolved. Eyler will continue alone.

Chas. Rauch, butcher, Portsmouth, Ohio, has mortgaged real estate for \$1,500.

Thos. Wall, hides, Springfield, Ohio, has mortgaged real estate for \$500.

Peter Weinkauff, butcher, Pittsburg, Pa., execution, \$997.

F. C. Hazzard, meat market, Scranton, Pa., sold out by sheriff.

Howard Hauck & Son, butchers, York Springs, Pa., have assigned.

J. D. W. Claussen, merchandise broker and provisions, Charleston, S. C., judgment entered for \$340.

Bracewell Bros., butchers, Ft. Worth, Tex., have given bill of sale to W. J. Bracewell for \$752.

S. C. Young, butcher, Charlestown, W. Va., has given a deed of trust on real estate for \$300.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

LIVE CATTLE.

Market is steady and fair business reported since cooler weather set in. Latest cables from Liverpool and London quote American live cattle selling at 10@11c. per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c.

Shipments of live cattle and dressed meats from the United States and Canada for the week ending Aug. 22 were as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
New York.....	2,602	1,469	9,891
Boston.....	2,034	2,181	8,704
Baltimore.....	910	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	195	.....	1,084
Newport News.....	382	.....	.....
Montreal.....	4,867	4,040	.....
	16,790	7,690	19,679

Live Cattle Live Sheep Quarters Beef
Destination of shipments were as follows:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quarters Beef
London.....	4,411	1,984	2,979
Liverpool.....	4,033	3,414	14,501
Glasgow.....	1,377	1,141	.....
Havre.....	146	590	.....
Hull.....	335	300	.....
Southampton.....	.....	.....	2,290
Bristol.....	489	117	.....
Bermuda & W. I.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,790	7,690	19,679

We quote:

Choice to extra steers.....	4 35 a 4 70
Medium to fair steers.....	4 05 a 4 30
Common steers.....	3 55 a 4 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 15 a 3 00
Oxen and stags.....	3 00 a 4 15

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The week opened with a decided change from the prices of the preceding week, owing to the increased supply from the South, and also a good supply of State stock at the Sixtieth street yards. There was also reports of increasing supplies at Buffalo, and a few Canadas to arrive. On Monday butchers bought quite freely, as they looked for an increased demand both for mutton and lamb. Wednesday looked as though prices would go higher again. But upon advices that the supply would increase by Thursday, the slight advance gained was soon lost. Dressed lambs lower at 8@12c.; dressed mutton, 6@8½c. We quote:

Poor to prime sheep.....	2 50 a 4 00
Common to medium sheep.....	2 00 a 3 50
Good to choice lambs.....	4 75 a 5 75
Common to medium lambs.....	5 00 a 5 50

LIVE CALVES.

There was a large increase of calves at the beginning of the week and prices were from ¼@½c. lower than the close of last week. Demand quite active for choice stock, but grassers and buttermilks dull. Dressed veal from 7@11c.; buttermilks, 5@6½c. Wednesday there was a firmer tone to the market both in the live and dressed stock, but the week closed at about Monday's prices. We quote:

Poor to prime veals.....	4 00 a 7 50
Buttermilks.....	3 25 a 3 50

LIVE HOGS.

Market has shown a firmness all through the week on light weights and dull for heavies. We quote:

Light to medium weights.....	3 70 a 4 25
Heavy weights.....	3 40 a 3 50
Pigs.....	4 40 a 4 60

DRESSED BEEF.

The improvement noted in our last continues, but has created no special flurry. Prices

are well maintained and offerings of both city and Western dressed ample to meet the demand. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	7 a 7½
" " light.....	7½ a 7¾
Common to fair Native.....	5½ a 6½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7½
" " light.....	6½ a 7
Good to prime Texan.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Texan.....	4½ a 5
Good to choice Heifers.....	5½ a 5¾
Common to fair Heifers.....	4½ a 5
Choice Cows.....	5 a 5½
Common to fair Cows.....	4 a 4½
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	5½ a 6
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	4 a 5
Choice Bulls.....	4 a 4½
Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....	2½ a 3½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

After the flurry of last week and heavier receipts the expected reaction set in on Saturday and the market went back to its normal condition. We quote:

Dressed mutton.....	6 a 8½
Dressed lamb.....	8 a 12

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Tools always on hand.

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SMOKE HOUSES.

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It is a Butter Package.

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Creamery Package Mfg. Co.,

1-3-5 W. Washington St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

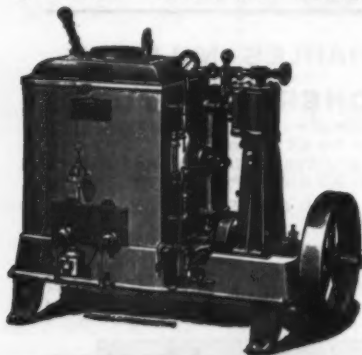
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HAVE YOU GOT IT YET?
SEE COUPON PAGE 27.

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Kerosene Oil Fuel.

1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Horse Power.

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MINUTES FROM COLD WATER.

NO SKILLED ENGINEER.

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Every Rendering Works,
Every Soap Works,
Every Fertilizer Manufacturer

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house or lard rendering works.
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particulars see colored insert
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**PLAIN NATIONAL
MEAT HOOKS...**

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LIVE POULTRY.

Demand for chickens continues fairly active, and offerings have been selling promptly at full late prices. Fowls were very dull and weak, and receivers had to shade prices about 1/2c. to effect sales. Roosters barely steady. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Choice ducks and geese in fair request, but poor stock neglected and low. Pigeons in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote:

Spring Chickens, local, per lb.	10 1/2 a 11
" " Western, per lb.	10 1/2 a 11
" " Southern, "	10 1/2 a 11
Fowls, per lb.	9 1/2 a 10
Roosters, old, per lb.	8 1/2 a 9
Turkeys, mixed, "	10 a 11
Ducks, local, per pair.	70 a 85
" " Western, "	60 a 75
" " Southern, "	40 a 50
Geese, local, per pair.	1 00 a 1 37
" " Western, "	1 00 a 1 25
" " Southern, "	75 a 1 00
Pigeons, old, per pair.	25 a 30
" " young, "	15 a 20

DRESSED POULTRY.

With only a moderate demand, feeling is not quite so firm, though not enough weakness to warrant any material decline in prices. Really choice chickens and dry-picked fowls are generally held at 11c., but that figure is the very extreme, and to buyers who will take lines of 5 or 10 bbls. or more some inducement has been offered, and we hear of several sales in that way at 10 1/2c. Many of the Western chickens arriving are simply good useful quality, and such stock freely offered at 10c. Nearby chickens are steadily held when choice, but average grades sell slowly. Long Island and Eastern ducks in fairly liberal supply, and demand for current use rather moderate, but quite a few lots have been taken to freeze up, which has relieved the market, and prevents any weakness in prices. Western ducks continue to show irregular quality, and sell slowly at a wide range in prices. Eastern spring geese in only moderate demand. Old turkeys continue scarce and wanted at firm prices. Scarcely enough spring turkeys arriving to fairly establish values. Tame squabs plenty, dull and irregular. We quote:

Turkeys, mixed weights, per lb.	11 a 12
Spring Chickens, Philadelphia, selected.	15 a 16
" " ordinary, lb.	11 a 13
" " Pennsylvania	11 a 14
" " Western, dry-picked, choice.	10 1/2 a 11
" " inferior.	9 a 10
" " scalded, choice,	
large	10 1/2 a 11
mixed weights.	9 a 10
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice.	10 1/2 a 11
" " scalded, choice.	10 a 10 1/2
Old Ducks, per lb.	6 a 6 1/2
Spring Ducks, Eastern, per lb.	12 a 12 1/2
" " Long Island, per lb.	12 1/2 a 13
" " Penn. and Va., per lb.	9 a 11
" " Western, per lb.	7 a 9
Old Ducks, "	5 a 8
Spring Geese, Eastern, "	12 a 14
Squabs, tame, white, per doz.	1 75 a 1 80
" " mixed lots, "	1 25 a 1 50
" " dark and poor, "	1 00 a 1 10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat.	1 1/2
Inferior.	1
*Suet.	2 1/2
Shop bones (per cwt.).	15 a 2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.	6 1/2	7 1/2
" " White.	10	11
" " Red Zanzibar.	15	20
" " Shot.	8	
Allspice.	6 1/2	10
Coriander.	5	6
Cloves.	10	18
Mace.	45	65
Nutmegs, 110s.	60	80

Ginger, Jamaica.	20	24
" " African.	14	18
Sage Leaf.	7	12
" " Rubbed.		12
Marjoram.	25	

LARDS.

Lard, refined, Continent.	\$4.20
Lard, refined, So. America.	4.65
Lard, refined, Brazil (40 lb. kegs).	5.80
Lard, neutral, Western, here.	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Lard, neutral, West.	4 1/2
Lard, compound, city.	3 1/2
Lard, compound, Western.	4 a 4 1/2
Lard, compound, job lots.	

GREEN CALF SKINS.

No. 1. Veals under 9 lbs.	9 a 11
No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs.	10
No. 1. Butter milks, under 9 lbs.	09
No. 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs.	
No. 1. Buttermilk Kips.	1.10
No. 2. Buttermilk Kips (cut).	1.00
No. 1. Light Veal Kips.	1.50
No. 2. Light Veal Kips (cut).	1.25
No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips.	1.75
No. 2. Heavy Veal Kips (cut).	1.25
Branded Skins, light and heavy.	75 to 80

STEARINES.

Lard, city.	4 1/2
Lard, Western.	4 1/2
Oleo, New York.	4
White grease.	3 3/4
Yellow grease.	3 1/2

SALT.

Eureka.	2 00 a 2 10
English factory filled.	1 00 a 1 10
"Brighton" in bbls.	3 10
Liverpool, ground.	57 1/2 a 62 1/2
Domestic, "	50 a 55
Domestic, fine, in sacks.	75 a 85
Turks' Island.	22 a 25
Lump salt, per ton.	12 00 a 12 60

GREASES.

Brown.	2 1/2 a
Yellow.	2 1/2 a
White.	3 a 3 1/2
House and Soap.	2 1/2 a 2 3/4

FERTILIZER MARKET.

The condition of this market is exceedingly apathetic and without any signs whatever of activity. There is no movement of product whatever, and but few inquiries. The run of hogs has kept well up, so that stocks must be increasing at the large slaughtering centers. The condition of the farmers at the present

LARD EXPERTS

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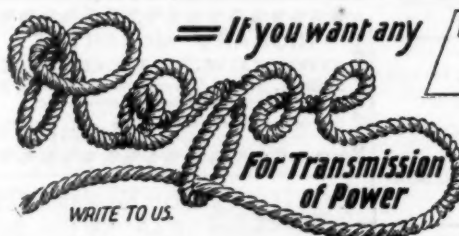
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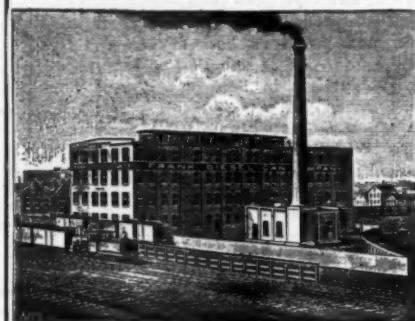
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The New York Market.

Blood, high grade, W., 16 per cent. per unit.....	1.67½ a 1.70
Blood, New York soft red, 12 to 14 per cent. per unit.....	1.00 a 1.65
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit.....	1.57½ a 1.60
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.27½ a 1.30
Azotine, del. New York.....	1.65 a 1.70
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.65 a 1.67½
Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City.....	11.00 a 11.50
Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Chicago.....	14.00 a 14.50
Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per cent. grade, per ton, del'd.....	17.00 a 17.50
Bone meal, per ton, ".....	22.00 a 22.50
Bones, rough, per ton, ".....	14.00 a 15.00
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	17.50 a 18.00
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	9.00 a 9.25
Cottonseed meal per ton.....	18.50 a 19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5½ per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd.....	10.50 a 11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per cent., per 100 lbs.....	2.30 a 2.35
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.77½ a 1.87½
Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit.....	8 a 8½
South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00 a 3.50

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

The fertilizer market is quiet for materials. In this section it is almost impossible to sell any goods, because the trade are busy with their distribution for the wheat trade. Prices are low.

We quote blood, \$1.30 per unit Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.20; 9 and 20 tankage, \$11 to \$12; 8 and 20 tankage, \$9.50 to \$10.

Sales have been made to Baltimore and New York of good tankage at 1.25 and 10 to 1.30 and 10. These were lots that producers felt compelled to move and get out of their way. In the general stagnation, it is almost impossible to write anything of interest concerning the market. The Southwestern markets have been fairly well sustained, as Southern buyers seem disposed to take what stocks are offering on the Missouri River, on the basis of a few points below the Chicago quotations.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra ".....	18c
1 " ".....	16c
1 X ".....	14c
1½ Hide, brown.....	18½c
1½ " ".....	18c
1½ " ".....	12c
1½ Bone.....	10c
1½ " ".....	9c
1½ " ".....	8c
2 " ".....	7c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2½ for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sal soda, 75c. per 100 lb; pearlash 5½c. lb; caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5½c.; small drums, 6½c.; borax, 6¼c. lb; talc, 1¼c. lb; Cochiti coconut oil, 5¼ cts. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 5½c. lb; palm oil, 4½c. lb, casks; yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 52c. gallon; green olive oil foots, 4½c. lb; cottonseed oil, 25c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. lb; rosin, \$2.20 per 280 lb.

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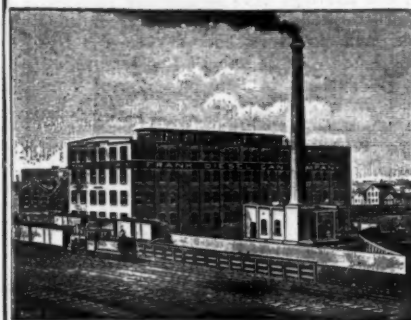


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Bones, rough, per ton, ".....	14.00 a 15.00
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	17.50 a 18.00
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	9.00 a 9.25
Cottonseed meal per ton.....	18.50 a 19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5 1/2 per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd.....	10.50 a 11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 25 per cent., per 100 lbs.....	2.30 a 2.35
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.77 1/2 a 1.87 1/2
Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit.....	8 a 8 1/2
South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00 a 3.50

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

The fertilizer market is quiet for materials. In this section it is almost impossible to sell any goods, because the trade are busy with their distribution for the wheat trade. Prices are low.

We quote blood, \$1.30 per unit Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.20; 9 and 20 tankage, \$11 to \$12; 8 and 20 tankage, \$9.50 to \$10.

Sales have been made to Baltimore and New York of good tankage at 1.25 and 10 to 1.30 and 10. These were lots that producers felt compelled to move and get out of their way. In the general stagnation, it is almost impossible to write anything of interest concerning the market. The Southwestern markets have been fairly well sustained, as Southern buyers seem disposed to take what stocks are offering on the Missouri River, on the basis of a few points below the Chicago quotations.

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra ".....	18c
1 " ".....	16c
1 X ".....	14c
1 1/2 Hide, brown.....	13 1/2c
1 1/2 " ".....	13c
1 1/2 " ".....	12c
1 1/2 Bone.....	10c
1 1/2 " ".....	9c
1 1/2 " ".....	8c
2 " ".....	7c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2 1/2 for 60 per cent.; 77 per cent. caustic soda, 2.25 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.40 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sal soda, 75c. per 100 lb; pearlash 5 1/2c. lb; caustic potash, drums, 600 lb, 5 1/2c.; small drums, 6 1/2c.; borax, 6 1/2c. lb; talc, 1 1/2c. lb; Cochiti coconut oil, 5 1/4 cts. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 5 1/2c. lb; palm oil, 4 1/2c. lb, casks; yellow olive oil, 55c. gallon; green olive oil, 52c. gallon; green olive oil foots, 4 1/2c. lb; cottonseed oil, 25c. gallon; cottonseed soap stock, 1c. lb; rosin, \$2@2.70 per 280 lb.

THE PACKERS' HAND BOOK.

Is indispensable in every progressive packing house. See particulars, page 47. Order Blank for same, page 27.

RESERVED FOR

Chas. Roesch & Sons,
SLAUGHTERERS,
PACKERS and
PROVISIONERS.

834, 836 & 838 North Second St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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LITTLE MONITOR

BEEF REFRIGERATOR

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Beeves, Sheep, Lambs, Calves,

TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZER &c

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

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SOL. SAYLES,
HOTEL and
STEAMSHIP **SUPPLIES**

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MY SPECIALTY.

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CHICAGO, 52 N. Peoria St.



NO PORK PACKER

Can afford to be without

THE CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. Reduces Cracking Cake 6 per cent.

HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

MADE ONLY BY

JOHN B. ADT,

332 to 342 N. Holliday Street,

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THE IDEAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

For the Preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

CALLERINE

WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

WE GUARANTEE

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or any Salt or Compound of the same.

Certificate of Analysis.

New York, July 1, 1896.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
612 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—We have analyzed and tested the preserving fluid called "CALLERINE," and have found it to be an excellent and effective preservative for food of all kinds and to be free from harmful ingredients, and we therefore gladly endorse the use of same.

Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.
H. E. Stürcke, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.

BRANCH OFFICES,
THE BEAUMONT CO., 125 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.
I. L. NEWMAN, 6 S. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
CALLERINE MFG. CO., 34 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ARE YOU USING

PRESERVATIVE?

THE ONLY TRUE PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS.



If not, you should. Send for Circular, and favor us with a trial order. It will pay you, we know it. You will find this true. More especially is this so now the warm weather is at hand, and Meat, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., spoil quickly. Treated with a little Preservaline, the meat will not get tainted or slimy, and will retain its bright color and full weight. We want to caution you against any one who says, "his article is as good as Preservaline," another who may tell you "his is just the same as Preservaline," or still another who offers you his "so-called preservative, because it is cheaper."—What better evidence than all this is wanted to prove the great superiority of the

GENUINE PRESERVATIVE

now used for 19 years by the foremost in the trade? We boldly declare there is **no** preservative made the same as Preservaline. None will do the same work; none will go as far, and none is so cheap to use, so satisfactory and reliable at all times.

We are the patentees, the sole owners and only manufacturers of Preservaline, and to protect the trade against the many worthless imitations caution all to see that our name and trademark "Preservaline," with the Boar's head picture, is on every package. Take no other; take no substitutes.

We shall be pleased to furnish samples and fullest information upon application.

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.,

183 ILLINOIS ST.,
CHICAGO.

154 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12 CEDAR ST.,
NEW YORK



Don't Let Your Business Lag Behind
IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN IT.

GIVE IT A STRONG
HELPING HAND.
INTRODUCE OUR

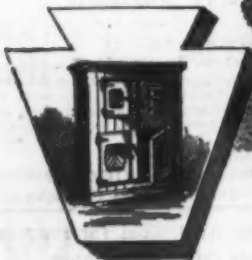
CASH CARD SYSTEM

And your business will receive a boom that will surprise you. We can show you how to do it and extend your trade. Increase your cash sales and save you the profits usually lost in bad accounts.

The merits of our system as a trade-winner is daily more evident, because the great variety of premiums offered, interest and meet the wants of all classes of people, and the quality of our goods is appreciated by the customer, and a permanent advertisement to your business; while the small cost of running the system commends itself to the merchant. Write for catalogue of premiums and particulars.

WILLIAMS, RIDGWAY & CO. 42 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

J.P. MAHER, Mgr.



OFFICE
Philadelphia Bourse



COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.

TRADE MARK.



PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Good Meat Alone

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

T. FARRELL,
328 West Forty-First Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

DIRECTORY

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000 Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH

ADDRESS YOUR
MAILING LIST,
**2,000
PER HOUR**

AT A COST OF
**10 CENTS PER
THOUSAND**

with the Addressograph. All addresses neat and absolutely accurate, facsimile of the typewriter. Addresses are arranged in chains with separable links. Names can be added or taken from any point, always leaving a perfect list of live addresses. The office boy operates it with his foot.

**Addressograph
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356 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO.

Adopted and
Endorsed by
Armour & Co., Chicago.
International & Wells
Packing Co., Chicago.
Cleveland Provision Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.
T. M. Sinclair & Co.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHICAGO MARKETS.**LARDS.**

Prime Steam	3.40
Neutral	4 3/4
Compound	3 3/4

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	3 3/4
----------------------	-------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	30
" " No. 1	28
" " No. 2	24
" " No. 3	22
Oleo oil, "Extra"	4 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	50
" Extra	38
" No. 1	30

TALLOW.

Tallow Oil	26
Packers' Prime	3 a 3 1/4
No. 2	2 3/4 a 2 1/2
Edible Tallow	3 1/4

GREASES.

Brown	2
Yellow	2 1/4
White	2 3/4
Bone	2 1/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1/2
Inferior or black fat	1/4
Suet	1 1/4
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	15 a 20

COTTONSEED OIL.

F. S. Y., in tanks	20 a 21
Crude, "	18 a 19
Butter oil, barrels	27 a

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units	1.32 1/2 Chgo. f. o. b.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.30
Concent tankage, 14 to 15 p. c. p. unit ..	1.25
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton ..	13.50
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. per ton ..	12.50
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. per ton ..	11.50
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p. c. per ton ..	10.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. per ton ..	10.40
Bone meal, per ton	20.00
Bones, rough, "packers"	18.00
Steamed bone meal per ton	16.50
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra ..	

FERTILIZER NOTES.

Much inquiry for futures. No spot trade.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$175 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Hoofs	\$20.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$47.00 " "
Flat Shin Bones	\$37.50 " "
Thigh Bones	\$90 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 a 6 1/4
Tenderloins	12 1/4 a 13
Spare ribs	3 1/4
Trimnings	2 1/4
Boston butts	4 a 4 1/4
California Butts	4 1/4
Hocks	3 a 3 1/4
Skinned Shoulders	4 1/4 a 4 1/2

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Books**

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ROBERT GANZ & CO., PROPRIETORS,
284 Pearl Street, New York

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J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,
Handler of Rejected Meats.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

FINE BURLAPS FOR COVERING
HAMS AND BACON
PRESS CLOTH FOR PRESSING
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.
BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.

P. DONAHUE & SON,
Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

HIGHEST PRICES

FOR

Hides, Horsehides,
Calf Skins,
Tallow, &c.
Sheep and Lamb Skins,
Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN

623 to 627 West 40th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

REFERENCES:

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"The National Provisioner."

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,

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HOGS AND
SHEEP.**

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

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SOMEBODY IS USING THEM!



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OF THE MONTHLY
OUTPUT OF THE

FORBES INDEXED COUPON BOOKS

... IS NEARLY \$1,000,000

HAVE YOU TRIED THEM? Our "Number 1" Book is better than any other made, but our "Number 2" excels it. Has index, cannot be tampered with, name on face of each coupon either from type or your

ENGRAVED SIGNATURE. Engraved signatures last a life time and cost is small. Books made in all ALL SIZES and DELIVERED FREE. Pamphlet telling you all about them and sample books for the asking. Let us send them to you.

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We make Books for Ice Dealers, Hotels, Grocers, Restaurants, Soda Water, Telephone Co's., etc.

There is Always a Best in Everything.

Why not in COUPON BOOKS?

We make a Coupon Book that has given universal satisfaction, is always **CORRECT** in count, more durable than any other, **NEATEST** book on the market. Thousands of merchants are using our books, and would not use any other. We manufacture nothing else—give our whole attention to Coupons. Have you tried them? Send for a sample and catalogue at any rate, and investigate. Won't cost you anything.

For sale by Butchers' Supply Houses and Wholesale Grocers in all parts of the country, and by

Allison Coupon Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. T. NICHOLSON & SON,

Architects and Builders.

ABATTOIRS, PACKING HOUSES,
COLD STORAGE HOUSES.

Suite 143 and 144,
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

A few of the Houses Designed and Built by us:

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" " " " Atchison, Kan.
" " " " Kansas City, Kan.
South St. Paul Packing Co. (2 houses), St. Paul, Minn.
Sioux City Stock Yards Co. (2 houses).
Omaha Stock Yard Co. (2 houses).
Smith's House, Atchison, Kan.
Union Stock Yards Co., St. Joseph, Miss.
Tremont Stock Yards Co., Tremont, Neb.
Clairmont Abattoir Co., Baltimore.
Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburg & Allegheny Abattoir Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Redox Stock Yards Co., San Francisco, Cal. (2 houses).
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Eickel & Wolf P'k'g and Prov. Co., Evansville, Ind.

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H. WM. DOPP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOAP MAKERS' and BUTCHERS' MACHINERY,

462 ELLICOTT STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Agitators,
Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler,

Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc. Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.



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THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **TWIN SCREW STEAMERS**. New York-Plymouth (London, Paris)-Hamburg Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Fürst Bismarck, July 23, 10 a.m.	Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 a.m.
Normannia, Aug. 6, 10 a.m.	Normannia, Sept. 3, 10 a.m.
Aug. Victoria, Aug. 13, 7 a.m.	Aug. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 a.m.
Fürst Bismarck, Aug. 20, 10 a.m.	Fürst Bismarck, Sept. 17, 10 a.m.

REGULAR SERVICE between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.

By new Twin Screw mail steamers and other steamers

Persia, July 18, 11 a.m.	Prussia, Aug. 15, 10 a.m.
Scandia, July 25, 8 a.m.	Phoenicia, Aug. 22, 4.30 p.m.
Palatia, Aug. 1, 10 a.m.	Persia, Aug. 29, 10 a.m.
Patria, Aug. 8, 4 p.m.	Dania, Sept. 5, 3 p.m.

BALTIC LINE Direct Service between NEW YORK and STETTIN.

Georgia, July 29, 2 p.m. | Virginia, Aug. 12, 2 p.m.

Hamburg-American Line,

37 Broadway, New York,

125 La Salle St., Chicago.

THEODORE FISHER

3324-3326 South Halsted Street,
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Brass and Copper Founder
**COPPER BURNING BRANDS FOR
PACKERS' USE A
SPECIALTY.**

Send your pattern and I will send sample of work free of charge, with estimate.
Finest Material and Workmanship Guaranteed.

W. Wilson Tickle,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

166 and 167 Palmerston Buildings, LONDON, E. C.

(Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD)

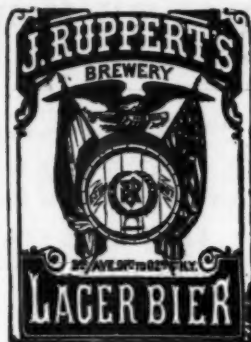
Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase of English goods.

Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equivalent.

A Five Dollar Safe IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS, NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**



BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, August 22d, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 22d, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Balsam, Fannie, 243 East 121st St.; to B. Cohen.....\$500
Fersch, Adolph, 426 5th St.; to H. Ahlheim..... 50
Goldberg, Jacob, Stanton St. dock; to M. H. Alderman (Ice Wagons) 25
Rosenthal, Moses, 138 East 119th St.; to G. Rosen..... 150
Will, F. P., 3046 3d Ave.; to F. Strecker..... 150

Bills of Sale.

Cammarano, Nazzano, 182 Mulberry St.; to Maria R. DeB. Cammarano..... 120
Goldin, Abraham, 2215 2d Ave.; to Rebecca Goldin..... 1

The Best and Only Reliable
Acme Cover Fastener for
Pails and Boxes.

Used and endorsed by
CONFECTIONERS and
BAKERS EVERYWHERE.
Clasps

Acme Flexible Clasp Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Clark and 17th Streets, CHICAGO.

"ECLIPSE" Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON
THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

**DUNCAN MACKENZIE,
Union Iron Works**

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

Sold also by **WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,**
Fulton and Peoria Streets, Chicago, Ill.
and 120 Pearl Street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past Week up to Saturday, August 22d, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on August 22d, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Berman & Brody, 1487 2d Ave.; to M. Levin..... 185
Cerah, Paul, 2217 5th Ave.; to F. Demarest..... 250
Frank, Chas., 75 1st Ave.; to L. Spanner (Butcher and Grocery Fixtures)..... 400
Jud, G. A., 18 Broome St.; to W. Hudtwalker..... 800
Orlando, G. B., 238 Elizabeth St.; to A. Buongiorno..... 80
Recca, Gaetano, 195 Elizabeth St.; to Ignazio Recca..... 460

Bills of Sale.

Banzhof, Elise, 855 11th Ave.; to M. Huber (Restaurant)..... 600
Delisa, Gaetano, 186th St. and Amsterdam Ave.; to A. Orlando..... 500
Devall, Eliz., 13 Carmine St.; to S. H. Baker (Restaurant)..... 200
Edelson, Morris, 241 Monroe St.; to Abraham Edelson..... 400
Kaplan, Hy., 26 Allen St.; to L. Frost..... 200
Olshansky, Jacob, 134 East Broadway; to Rebecca Olshansky..... 300



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
34-lb. Size, - - \$65
36-lb. Size, - - 50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

MANUFACTURED BY
**The UNION
Machine Works,**

413 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

New York Agents:
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., 96 PEARL STREET.

JACOB LEVY

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,

799 First Ave., New York City.

76 KENT STREET, 16 NO. WEST ST.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city. Brooklyn. Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES CROLL,

DEALER IN

FAT AND CALFSKINS,

Also Plate, Navel and Prime Beef,

648 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK

H. SCHEIDEBERG,

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.

WHAT'S THE MARKET

ON ...

HIDES

SKINS

PELTS

TALLOW

GREASE

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

....

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

A MONEY SAVER.

THE ONLY LEAN, MILD CURED
FAMILY HAM OR SHOULDER.



Has Surplus Fat Removed. Can be put up with Bone or Boneless.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Patented Nov. 20th, 1890, by

CONRAD MAISEL,

334 Fillmore Ave., BUFFALO, N.Y.

JOSEPH LISTER,

Manufacturer of

GLUE,

DEALER IN PORK AND BEEF CRACKLINGS.

1158-1160 Elston Ave., CHICAGO.

ORGANIZED 1888.
The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,
OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

WANTED.~FOR SALE.~BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Subscribers sending IN THEIR COUPONS WILL BE ALLOWED one free insertion against the same within the date limit.

FREE TO EMPLOYEES.

In view of the general dullness in the packing and provision trades we will insert until further notice FREE OF CHARGE the want advertisements of employes of packing houses and others connected with the meat and provision trades who may be out of position at present. Those who desire to have answers addressed to our New York office will please enclose postage stamps for replies.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted—A man to travel and sell butchers' supplies. Apply to S. W., Box 11 care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

DESK ROOM IN CHICAGO.

Desk room in one of the principal buildings in the central part of the city of Chicago will be given free to party staying in office most of the day. Address "CITY," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

A casing traveling man to handle a side line on commission. Address "SIDE LINE," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

AM BUYING, RENTING, SELLING typewriters of all kinds for business, family and private use. Also selling new sets of books, and all late publications, on payments of about 5 cents per day. Also buying job and odd lots of merchandise of any kind. Advise wants and offerings. H. H. MANSFIELD, 245 Broadway, New York.

FOREMAN FOR SAUSAGE FACTORY.

WANTED—A good, sober German sausage maker as foreman. One who can make all kinds of sausages and puddings. Must have references. Only those who understand the business thoroughly need apply. "OHIO," Box 32, care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

CELLAR MAN WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and capable man to take charge of pickle-curing cellar in large pork packing house. Address "CALL," box 23, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

GLUE EXPERT.

An expert in the making of all grades of Bone and Hide Glues, including the finest white, also Grease Neatsfoot Oil and other by-products, with ten years' practical experience as superintendent of a large and well-known Glue works, would be pleased to confer with manufacturers desiring to improve their processes and products, or with parties wishing to utilize bone liquors or Glue stock of any description which they may incidentally produce. Kindly address "GLUE EXPERT," Box 1,256, New York Post Office.

WANTED— 100,000

PACKERS, BUTCHERS, SLAUGHTERERS, PROVISIONERS, LARD REFINERS, COTTON OIL MILLS, SOAP MAKERS, FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS, GLUE MAKERS, TALLOW RENDERERS, HIDE AND SKIN DEALERS, Etc., Etc.,

To Subscribe for

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,

The only paper in existence covering these trades.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4.00 A YEAR.

FOR SALE.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE.

A meat market, established ten years, doing a good trade and in good location; also horse and wagon. For further particulars, apply to Mr. G. A. HOWE, with Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 Tenth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE.

A few copies of "Swine Husbandry" (by Coburn), at 75c. each. This is a good opportunity for any one who desires to possess a book which treats fully on breeding, feeding and cultivation. The price named is a reduced figure. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUB. CO., 284 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A COMPRESSOR ICE MACHINE

75-Ton Refrigerating and 50-Ton Ice Making Capacity. Address,

ARMOUR & CO.

205 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

Two Johnson filter presses, 27 in. diameter, 36 plates; and one Johnson filter press, 27 in. diameter, 24 plates. In splendid condition. Address Room 213, Produce Exchange, New York.

POSITIONS WANTED.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED—A position as superintendent or manager of an oil mill by a thoroughly practical man, who has for ten years superintended the operation of the largest linseed crushing mill in the United States; age, 42; can furnish highest references as to ability, integrity, etc. Address J. D., care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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Advertiser desires position as salesman or assistant salesman in a meat house. Has had six years' experience in one house, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to honesty, sobriety, etc. Address "APPLICANT," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

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I have had a number of years' experience in all branches of the pork packing business; also as salesman and traveler. Would be glad of a reasonable offer. Address 709 Stock Exchange, Chicago.

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WANTED—To rent five or six tank cars suitable for cottonseed oil. Address Post Office Box 23, Houston, Tex.

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The word "scrap" means dry material or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a market for the market.

1. What amount of raw material will the Extractor take at one time? Answer.—Three-quarter barrel of scrap, or tackage, which weighs from 200 to 300 lb per load.

2. What percentage of moisture remains after it has been acted upon? Answer.—About 10 per cent of water.

3. What amount of grease is left in the scrap? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent, and is thoroughly washed with warm water, none whatever.

4. How long does it require? Answer.—From ten to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.—From three to four horse-power to start it. When it is at its momentum it releases itself.

6. Will it dry the material; that is, the scrap or tackage? Answer.—No. But it will remove the mass of drying in Steam Cylinder Drier. And at the same time, in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be used in less than twenty minutes. No Press is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—The water and grease into a wooden tank below, and when all the grease as it settles on top of the water.

7. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then cover and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. If necessary stop the machine and add a second supply of hot water, until the operator is convinced that all the grease is thoroughly washed out of the scrap. Remove the scrap to the Cylinder Steam Drier. Keep it in the same tank if it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not cling to each other.

The secret of perfect success in preparing scraps or tackage, for fertilizing purposes is, thorough washing with very hot water in the Extractor.

8. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$1000.00. D. B. Boston, Mass.

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